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YUYAMA MFG. CO., LTD.,
3-1, Meishinguchi 3-chome
Toyonaka-shi, OSAKA-FU, XX (JP).

KODAMA, TSUYOSHI (JP).
HONDA, SHINICHI (JP).
MURAKAMI, HIDENORI (JP).
IMAI, TAKAFUMI (JP).
OKUBO, YASUSHI (JP).

(74)

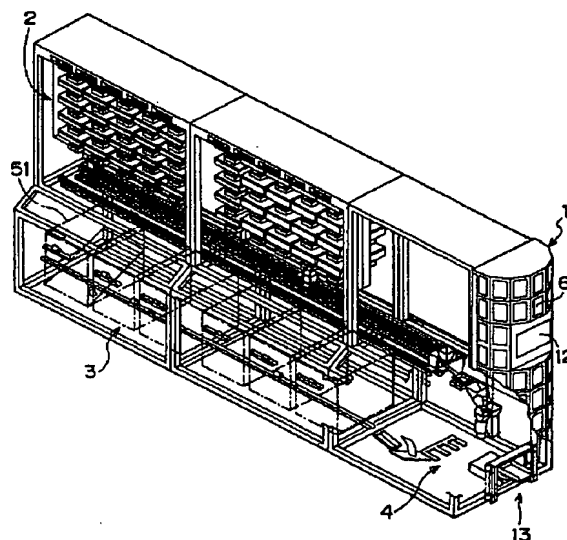
KIRBY EADES GALE BAKER

(54) APPAREIL DE MANUTENTION AUTOMATIQUE DE CONTENANTS A COMPRIMES

(54) TABLET VESSEL FEED APPARATUS

(57)

The present invention provides a tablet vessel feed apparatus comprising a stock container for storing a plurality of tablet vessels, a vessel takeout section for taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container, and a conveyor for conveying the tablet vessels taken out from the stock container. The apparatus further comprises an auxiliary conveyor for conveying the tablet vessel taken out from the stock container toward the conveyor; a delivery table for receiving the tablet vessel conveyed by the auxiliary conveyor to retain and then deliver the tablet vessel to the conveyor; a tablet vessel sensor for detecting the tablet vessel on at least any one of the auxiliary conveyor and the delivery table; and a controller. The controller allows the vessel takeout section to stop taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container while the tablet vessel sensor detects the tablet vessel.





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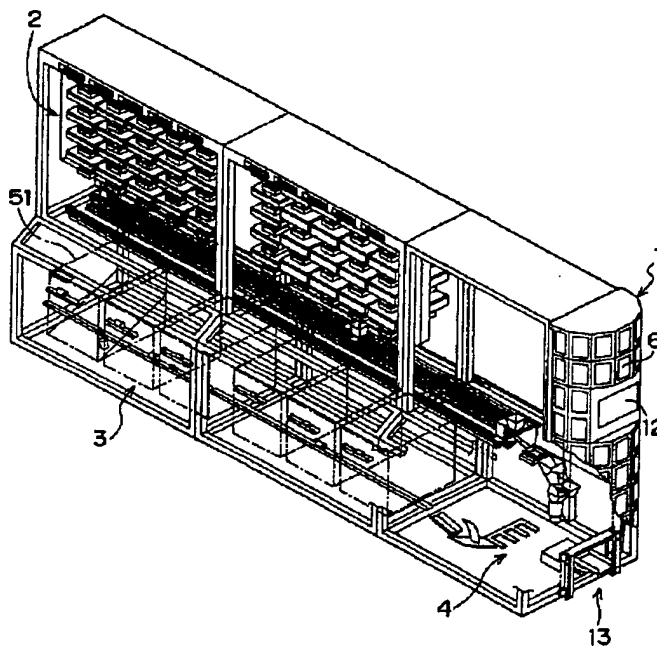
(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
YUYAMA MFG. CO., LTD., JP

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
OKUBO, YASUSHI, JP;
MURAKAMI, HIDENORI, JP;
KODAMA, TSUYOSHI, JP;
IMAI, TAKAFUMI, JP;
HONDA, SHINICHI, JP

(74) Agent: KIRBY EADES GALE BAKER

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(54) Title: TABLET VESSEL FEED APPARATUS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract

The present invention provides a tablet vessel feed apparatus comprising a stock container for storing a plurality of tablet vessels, a vessel takeout section for taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container, and a conveyor for conveying the tablet vessels taken out from the stock container. The apparatus further comprises an auxiliary conveyor for conveying the tablet vessel taken out from the stock container toward the conveyor; a delivery table for receiving the tablet vessel conveyed by the auxiliary conveyor to retain and then deliver the tablet vessel to the conveyor; a tablet vessel sensor for detecting the tablet vessel on at least any one of the auxiliary conveyor and the delivery table; and a controller. The controller allows the vessel takeout section to stop taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container while the tablet vessel sensor detects the tablet vessel.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention provides a tablet vessel feed apparatus comprising a stock container for storing a plurality of tablet vessels, a vessel takeout section
5 for taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container, and a conveyor for conveying the tablet vessels taken out from the stock container. The apparatus further comprises an auxiliary conveyor for conveying the tablet vessel taken out from the stock
10 container toward the conveyor; a delivery table for receiving the tablet vessel conveyed by the auxiliary conveyor to retain and then deliver the tablet vessel to the conveyor; a tablet vessel sensor for detecting the tablet vessel on at least any one of the auxiliary
15 conveyor and the delivery table; and a controller. The controller allows the vessel takeout section to stop taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container while the tablet vessel sensor detects the tablet vessel.

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TABLET VESSEL FEED APPARATUS

The present invention relates to a tablet vessel feed apparatus.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventionally, there has been known a tablet vessel feed apparatus for automatically feeding tablet vessels. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,348,061
10 discloses a tablet vessel feed apparatus applied to a tablet packing apparatus which has a plurality of feeder vessels containing different tablets respectively and packs the tablets discharged from each feeder vessel into a tablet vessel through a hopper.

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The above described tablet vessel feed apparatus has only a construction that tablet vessels with the same size are aligned and moved beneath the hopper. Size and quantity of the tablet vary in accordance with a prescription. Therefore, in order to
20 use the tablet vessels with the same size, the tablet vessels must have a maximum size so as to receive the maximum quantity of tablets, which is uneconomical.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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It is an object of the present invention to provide a tablet vessel feed apparatus which can

properly feed a different size of tablet vessels.

The present invention provides, as a solution to the above-described problems with the prior art, a tablet vessel feed apparatus comprising a stock container for storing a plurality of tablet vessels, a vessel takeout section for taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container in accordance with a prescription specifying data, and a conveyor for conveying the tablet vessels taken out from the stock container by the vessel takeout section, the tablet vessel feed apparatus further comprising:

an auxiliary conveyor for conveying the tablet vessel taken out from the stock container toward the conveyor;

a delivery table for receiving the tablet vessel conveyed by the auxiliary conveyor to retain and then deliver the tablet vessel to the conveyor;

a tablet vessel sensor for detecting the tablet vessel on at least any one of the auxiliary conveyor and the delivery table; and

a controller for allowing the vessel takeout section to stop taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container while the tablet vessel sensor detects the tablet vessel.

According to the above construction of the present invention, it is possible to surely prepare only

one tablet vessel before delivering the tablet vessel to the conveyor. Particularly, even in the case of taking out the tablet vessel from a plurality of stock containers containing a different size of tablet vessels, only one tablet vessel can be prepared in each stock container, whereby even if only one conveyor is provided, the tablet vessel can be properly conveyed, for example, to a tablet packing section.

It is preferable that the tablet vessel feed apparatus further comprises an indicator and a remaining quantity sensor for detecting a remaining quantity of tablet vessels in the stock container, wherein based on a detecting signal of the remaining quantity sensor, the controller allows the indicator to indicate a fact that the remaining quantity of the tablet vessels is less than a predetermined quantity.

Thus, a necessary timing for replenishing the tablet vessel can be properly known. In this case, preferably, the stock container has a circular rotation member on the bottom thereof so that the circular rotation member is periodically rotated to improve detection accuracy of the remaining quantity sensor. Thus, a detection error of the remaining quantity is reduced, lightening inspection work of operator.

It is preferable that when the tablet vessel sensor can not detect the tablet vessel for a

predetermined time after commencing the takeout of the tablet vessels from the stock container, the controller allows the indicator to indicate stockout of the tablet vessel.

5 It is preferable that the stock container comprises a plurality of containers containing a different size of tablet vessels respectively, and wherein when the controller decides stockout of the tablet vessel having a size corresponding to the
10 prescription specifying data in accordance with a detection signal of the tablet vessel sensor, the controller allows the vessel takeout section to take cut the tablet vessel of larger size than the tablet vessel of the size corresponding to the prescription
15 specifying data. Thus, shutdown of the operation can be minimized. In this case, preferably, when the controller also decides stockout of the tablet vessel of larger size, the controller stops treating a prescription on which the prescription specifying data
20 is based. Moreover, preferably, as the controller stops treating a prescription on which the prescription specifying data is based, the controller stores the prescription as an untreated prescription. When the tablet vessel corresponding to the stockout is
25 replenished, the controller allows the vessel takeout section to start taking out the replenished tablet

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vessel to treat the untreated prescription.

It is also preferable that the tablet vessel feed apparatus further comprises a recovery box for recovering the tablet vessel on the conveyor, wherein
5 when continuing operation after abnormal shutdown of the apparatus, the controller conducts a restoring process for allowing the conveyor to operate so that the tablet vessel remaining on the conveyor is recovered into the recovery box before restoring to normal
10 operation. Thus, restarting the apparatus after abnormal shutdown can be smoothly conducted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and features of the present
15 invention will become clear from the following detail description with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective overall view illustrating a tablet packing apparatus in accordance
20 with the invention;

Fig. 2A is a perspective view illustrating a container chamber in storage shelves in Fig. 1;

Fig. 2B is a fragmentary perspective view in
Fig. 2A;

25 Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating an arm member in Fig. 1;

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Fig. 4 is a sectional view illustrating a tablet container section in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5A is an exploded perspective view illustrating a motor base and a feeder vessel in Fig. 4;

Fig. 5B is a bottom view illustrating the feeder vessel in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6A is a sectional view illustrating the motor base and the feeder vessel in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6B is a fragmentary view illustrating a dividing fin in Fig. 6A;

Fig. 7A is a front view illustrating a rotor provided in a feeder vessel in Fig. 4;

Fig. 7B is a bottom view illustrating the rotor in Fig. 7A;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view illustrating a stock container in Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view illustrating a vessel taking out portion in Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the vicinity of a tablet packing section in Fig. 1;

Fig. 12 is a plane view illustrating a vessel support portion and a label fitting apparatus in Fig. 11;

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Fig. 13 is a partly enlarged perspective view of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a front view illustrating a vessel support portion and a filling hopper in Fig. 11;

5 Figs. 15A and 15B are front views illustrating the operation of a tablet weighing section in Fig. 11;

Figs. 16A, 16B and 16C are front views illustrating the operation of the tablet weighing
10 section in Fig. 11;

Fig. 17 is a block diagram on the tablet packing apparatus in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 18 is a main flow chart illustrating the tablet packing control;

15 Fig. 19 is a flow chart illustrating an empty vessel feeding process in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 a flow chart illustrating a tablet feeding process in Fig. 18;

Fig. 21 is a flow chart continued from Fig.
20 20;

Fig. 22 is a flow chart illustrating a vessel delivering process in Fig. 18;

Fig. 23 is a flow chart illustrating a recovery process;

25 Fig. 24 is a flow chart illustrating the tablet recovering process in Fig. 23;

Figs. 25A and 25B are views illustrating main menu displayed on a touch panel; and

Figs. 26A and 26B are front views illustrating contents displayed on the touch panel in the case of power-off;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 shows a tablet packing apparatus in accordance with the invention. The apparatus generally comprises storage shelves 1 provided on one end side of the apparatus, a tablet feeding section 2 provided in the upper part of the apparatus, tablet vessel feeding sections 3 provided under the tablet feeding section 2, a tablet packing section 4 provided between the storage shelves 1 and the tablet vessel feeding sections 3, and a controlling section 5 (see Fig. 17).

The storage shelves 1 have a generally semi-cylindrical shape and includes a plurality of container chambers 6. As shown in Fig. 2A, each container chamber 6 has a rectangular frame body in which at least the surfaces opposed in the direction shown by an arrow in Fig. 2A have openings. The openings are closed with doors 6a biased by means of unshown springs or so. The doors 6a can be opened toward the front surface side, preventing one's hand from being

inserted into a packed vessel conveyor 13 that will be explained hereinafter. The doors 6a can be pivoted within a range that does not interfere with a tablet vessel 11 held by a vessel holder 8 that will be explained hereinafter. A display 7 is provided on the upper part of the front side of the container chamber 6. In the embodiment, the feeder vessel number and the tablet count number are displayed on the display 7. The container chamber 6 is also provided with a vessel holder 8. In the vessel holder 8, a pair of holding plates 9 are opposed to each other in a horizontal direction. The holding plates 9 are biased by a spring 9a in the direction in which the holding plates 9 come close to each other. At the lower ends of the holding plates 9 are formed holding lugs 10 which extend in the direction in which the holding plates 9 are opposed. As shown in Fig. 2B, on opposed edges of the holding lugs 10 are formed recesses 10a which have a generally elliptic shape so as to hold a tablet vessel 11. At the back side corners of the holding lugs 10 are formed cutouts 10b which are spread out toward the inside. The cutouts 10b are provided to facilitate the insertion of the tablet vessel 11 into the recesses 10a. A vessel sensor 8a is capable of detecting whether the tablet vessel 11 is held by the vessel holder 8 in the container chamber 6 or not.

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As shown in Fig. 1, in the center part of the outer circumference of the storage shelves 1 is provided a touch panel 12, instead of the container chamber 6.

The touch panel 12 is provided to allow instruction
5 data on the prescription to be inputted directly.

Inside the storage shelves 1 is provided a conveyor 13 for packed vessel. In the conveyor 13 for packed vessel, as shown in Fig. 3, an arm member 15 is pivotally mounted to a rectangular frame 14 which is
10 capable of traveling vertically.

A bearing recess 16 is provided at each of the upper and lower ends of both outside surfaces of the rectangular frame 14. The bearing recesses 16 are in sliding contact with guide shafts 17 standing at a
15 given interval behind the storage shelves 1. The conveyor 13 for packed vessel can be moved vertically through the medium of a belt (not shown) by the driving of a motor (not shown). A first driving gear 18 is fixed to the center of the lower horizontal plate 14a of the
20 rectangular frame 14. Instead of the bearing recess 16, a roller or a bearing that comes into slide contact with the guide shaft 17 can be used.

The arm member 15 comprises an arm body 19 mounted rotatably on the center shaft of the first
25 driving gear 18. A first driving motor 20 is provided on one end portion of the arm body 19. To the rotating

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shaft of the first driving motor 20 which protrudes from the bottom surface of the arm body 19 are fixed position detection plates 21 and a second driving gear (not shown) engaged with the first driving gear 18. A rotational position of the second driving gear can be determined by the detection of the position detection plates 21 by a sensor (not shown). With this arrangement, the arm member 15 is rotated in forward or reverse direction in the range of 180° by the drive of the first driving motor 20. On the top surface of the arm body 19 is provided a sliding member 22 which is driven by a built-in, second driving motor (not shown) and thereby reciprocates in the longitudinal direction. On one end portion of the sliding member 22 (on the side opposite to the first driving motor 20) is provided a gripping member 23. The gripping member 23 comprises a pair of gripping pieces 25 which are driven through a gear not shown by a third driving motor 24 provided on the sliding member 22 and thereby open and close.

The third driving motor 24 is driven and stopped based on an electric current value that fluctuates due to a difference of load applied on the gripping pieces 25. Concretely, when the load of the third driving motor 24 increases at the time of gripping and releasing the tablet vessel 11 and then the electric

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current value exceeds a threshold value (obtained by adding a margin electric current to an electric current value at the normal operation), the third driving motor 24 is stopped. The increase of the load at the time of releasing the tablet vessel 11 is caused by allowing the gripping pieces 25 to come into contact with a stopper (not shown) at a predetermined open position.

The gripping pieces 25 are urged toward the open position by an unshown spring or so in order to absorb the backlash of the gear.

The tablet feeding section 2 comprises a tablet container section 26 and a tablet conveyor section 27.

In the tablet container section 26, as partly shown in Fig. 4, grooves 29 extending vertically are provided on both sides of a vertical wall 28. Each groove 29 is covered with a shelf member 30 provided pivotably about a pivot 30a so that common guide paths 31 are formed. A plurality of openings 30b for discharging tablets are provided in a vertical line on each shelf member 30. A plurality of motor bases 32 corresponding to the openings 30b for discharging tablets are mounted to the outer surface of each shelf member 30.

As shown in Figs. 5A and 6A, each motor base 32 has a built-in driving motor 32a. A driving gear 33

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to which the power from the driving motor 32a is transferred is exposed on the top surface of the motor base 32. A fall guide path 34 is formed on one end side of the motor base 32. A tablet detecting sensor 35 is
5 provided on the inner wall of the fall guide path 34, so that the tablets discharged through the fall guide path 34 can be detected (counted).

A feeder vessel 36 is detachably mounted to the motor base 32. The feeder vessel 36 is generally
10 in the shape of a rectangle which opens upward and which can be covered with a cover 37. In the feeder vessel 36 is stored tablets. At the bottom of the feeder vessel 36 is provided a rotor 39 having a gear 38 at the lower end thereof.

15 As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, the rotor 39 has conical surfaces on its upper and lower parts. The attachment of the feeder vessel 36 to the motor base 32 engages the gear 38 with the gear 33 on the motor base 32. On the lower conical surface of the rotor 39
20 are formed tablet guiding grooves 40 extending spirally toward the center of the surface, and are formed dividing grooves 41 dividing each tablet guiding groove 40 into two parts in the middle thereof. The spiral direction of the tablet guiding grooves 40 toward the
25 center of rotation of the rotor 39 is opposite to the direction of rotation of the rotor 39 (opposite to the

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direction shown in the arrow in Fig. 7B). In the
dividing grooves 41 is provided a dividing fin 42. With
the rotation of the rotor 39 as shown in Fig. 6B, the
dividing fin 42 divides the line of tablets that pass
5 through the tablet guiding grooves 40.

As shown in Fig. 5B, a gear stopper 43 is
capable of engaging with the gear 38 in the feeder vessel
36 when the feeder vessel 36 is detached from the motor
base 32 and disengaged to the gear 38 when the feeder
10 vessel 36 is mounted. The gear stopper 43 is biased
against the gear 38 by a stopper spring 44. Even though
the feeder vessel 36 is detached from the motor base
32, the above arrangement allows the gear stopper 43
to engage with the gear 38 and prevents the rotor 39
15 from rotating, so that tablets cannot fall out of the
feeder vessel 36.

In the tablet feeding section 2, when the
driving motor 32a in the motor base 32 is driven with
the feeder vessel 36 attached to the motor base 32, the
20 rotor 39 is rotated through the medium of the gear 33
and of the driving gear 38, thereby tablets move in a
line toward the center of rotation, forming a line for
each tablet guiding groove 40. As mentioned above, the
tablet guiding grooves 40 are formed so as to extend
25 spirally toward the center of rotation of the rotor 39
in the direction opposite to the direction of rotation

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of the rotor 39. Tablets are therefore forced to move toward the center of rotation regardless of the centrifugal forces exerted on the tablets by the rotation of the rotor 39. The line of tablets is divided
5 by the dividing fin 42 before each tablet guiding grooves 40 communicates with the fall guide path 34, and then fall one by one into the common guide path 31 through the fall guide path 34.

As shown in Fig. 4, at the lower ends of the
10 common guide paths 31 are provided a shutter 43 for temporarily retaining the tablets which have fallen from the fall guide path 34. The shutter 43 comprises a single plate which can horizontally slide across the common guide paths 31. At the both end portions of the
15 shutter 43, openings 43a, 43b are formed. When the shutter 43 slides toward the left side, the right common guide path 31 is opened by the right opening 43a. When the shutter 43 slides toward the right side, the left common guide path 31 is opened by the left opening 43b.
20 When the shutter stops at the middle point of the slide stroke, the both of the common guide paths 31 are closed.

Beneath the shutter 43, a hopper 44 is slidably and detachably disposed. Along with the slide operation of the shutter 43, the hopper 44 can slide
25 to a position where the hopper 44 can receive the tablets. Thus, the tablets received through the common guide

paths 31 can be fed to respective conveyor vessels 46 in the tablet conveyor section 27 disposed beneath the hopper 44.

The tablet conveyor section 27, as shown in Fig. 11, comprises two lines of conveyor belts 48 and conveyor vessels 46. The conveyor belts 48 are looped between a pair of pulleys 47. The conveyor vessels 46 are supported on the conveyor belts 48 by a support frame 46a so as to be reciprocated. Rectangular apertures 46c are provided in a line on a bottom plate 46b of the support frame 46a (see Figs. 11 and 15). The conveyor belt 48 has continual guide projections 48a, which engage with the rectangular apertures 46c to allow the conveyor vessel 46 to be moved. The bottom of the conveyor vessel 46 comprises a shutter 49 which can be opened and closed. The shutter 49 is biased, as shown in Fig. 15, by a spring 50 provided at one end of the shutter 49 so as to shut the bottom of the conveyor vessel 46. A protrusion 49a is formed at one end on the downside surface of the shutter 49.

As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, each tablet vessel feeding section 3 comprises a stock container 51 for storing empty tablet vessels 11, a vessel takeout section 52 for taking out tablet vessels 11 one by one from the stock container 51, and an empty vessel conveyor 53 for conveying the tablet vessel 11 taken

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out from the stock container 51 by the vessel takeout section 52. The tablet vessel feeding sections 3 are disposed in a line as shown in Fig. 1. The sizes (outside diameters or lengths) of empty tablet vessels 11 stored in the stock containers 51 are different for each stock container 51.

The bottom wall 54 of the stock container 51 is inclined downwardly toward the vessel takeout section 52 and is provided with a rotation plate 55 in the vicinity of the vessel takeout section 52. The rotation plate 55 slightly protrudes from the bottom wall 54. The rotation plate 55 is periodically rotated both forward and backward by a motor 56 so that the inclined direction of the tablet vessels 11 with respect to the vessel takeout section 52 can be changed. On the upper surface of the rotation plate 55, a semi-spherical shape of protrusion 55a is formed. The protrusion 55a allows the tablet vessel 11 to change its position lateral and assists in taking out of the tablet vessel 11 by the vessel takeout section 52. Transmission types of photo sensors 54a are provided above the inclined bottom wall 54. Indication lamps (not shown) provided on the stock container 51 indicate the remaining quantity of the tablet vessels 11 based on the detected signal of the photo sensors 54a. Namely, "F" lamp is ON when light between the photo sensors 54a is

intercepted, while "L" lamp is ON when light between the photo sensors 54a is not intercepted. Thus, the operator can easily know the timing of replenishing the stock container 51 with the tablet vessel 11. Moreover, 5 "E" lamp is ON when a sensor (not shown) provided on a conveyor 61 or a delivery table 62 which will be described hereinafter does not detect the tablet vessel 11 for a predetermined time. Alternatively, the remaining quantity of the tablet vessels 11 may be 10 indicated on the touch panel 12 as shown in Fig. 1. The transmission types of photo sensors 54a may be provided at a plurality of positions so that the remaining quantity of tablet vessels 11 can be decided at a plurality of levels.

15 The vessel takeout section 52, as shown in Fig. 10, comprises rollers 57 juxtaposed vertically and a belt 58 running between the rollers 57. On the belt 58, lateral vessel holding portions 59 are provided at a predetermined distance along the running direction. 20 Between the lateral vessel holding portions 59, two vertical vessel eliminating portions 60 are provided. Each lateral vessel holding portion 59 comprises a plurality of holding fingers 59a protruding with a predetermined distance. Each vertical vessel 25 eliminating portion 60 comprises a plurality of projections 60a protruding with a predetermined

distance. The distance between the lateral vessel holding portions 59 is smaller than the height of the tablet vessel 11 and larger than the outside diameter of the tablet vessel 11. The distance between the holding fingers 59a is larger than the outside diameter of the tablet vessel 11. Thus, the lateral vessel holding portions 59 can surely hold the tablet vessel 11 laterally without engaging the open edge of the tablet vessel 11 with the holding fingers 59a.

10 The vessel takeout section 52 further comprises, as shown in Fig. 8, a conveyor 61 as an auxiliary conveyor and a delivery table 62 for conveying the tablet vessels 11 taken out by the vessel takeout section 52 to the empty vessel conveyor 53. The
15 conveyor 61 comprises a pair of rollers 68 and four conveyor ropes 69 running between the rollers 68. The roller 68 is driven to rotate both forward and backward by a motor not shown. The distance between the conveyor ropes 69 is smaller than the outside diameter of the
20 tablet vessel 11. The delivery table 62 has a substantially L shaped section and is pivotable between positions as shown in solid line and two dots chain line respectively in Fig. 9 to deliver the tablet vessels 11 conveyed by the conveyor 61 to the empty vessel
25 conveyor 53. The vessel takeout section 52 is operated when no tablet vessel 11 is detected on the conveyor

61 or delivery table 62 by a sensor not shown for a predetermined time. The empty vessel conveyor 53 is operated in a reverse conveying direction for a predetermined time at the time of power ON initially and after emergency stop. If the empty tablet vessel 11 is present on the way of the empty vessel conveyor 53, the empty tablet vessel 11 is recovered into a recovery box not shown disposed on one end of the empty vessel conveyor 53, namely on the end opposite to the tablet packing section 4.

The empty vessel conveyor 53 is provided below the delivery table 62 along the stock containers 51 arranged in line. In the same manner as the conveyor 66, the empty vessel conveyor 53 comprises a pair of pulleys 71 and a pair of conveyor ropes 72 looped between the pair of pulleys 71.

As shown in Fig. 11, the tablet packing section 4 comprises a fork-like vessel holder section 76 and a tablet weighing section 77.

The vessel holder section 76 has a plurality of support pieces 78 between which the tablet vessel 11 can be supported. The distance between the support pieces 78 corresponds to the size of the tablet vessels 11. In the present embodiment, the vessel holder section 76 can hold S, M and L sizes of the tablet vessels 11. The vessel holder section 76 can reciprocate

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between a vessel receiving position and a tablet receiving position by means of drive unit not shown.

In the vicinity of the vessel receiving position, first, second and third guide plates 79, 80 and 81 are disposed. The first guide plate 79 has a substantially V-shape so that the tablet vessel 11 conveyed by the empty vessel conveyor 53 can be delivered to the second guide plate 80. The second guide plate 80 is inclined so that the tablet vessel can roll on the second guide plate 80 toward the vessel holder section 76. The third guide plate 81 can pivot above the second guide plate 80 for allowing or disallowing the tablet vessel 11 to be passed to the vessel holder section 76. The third guide plate 81 may be provided with a delivery guide plate which allows the tablet vessel 11 to surely roll.

Under the vessel holder section 76, a vessel aligning plate 82 is disposed. The vessel aligning plate 82 allows the tablet vessels 11 held by the support pieces 78 to align when the vessel holder section 76 is horizontally moved. Thus, it is possible to reduce push quantity (time necessary to push the tablet vessel 11) by push rollers 92 which will be described hereinafter, resulting in effective operation.

In the vicinity of the tablet receiving position, there are provided a labeler 83 and a lifter

84.

The labeler 83 is arranged to print a medicine name or so on labels 85 and fix the labels 85 to the tablet vessels 11. The labels 85 are in advance stuck to a sheet 87 wound on one roller 86a and released from the sheet 87 when the sheet 87 is turned at a guide tip 88. The sheet 87 with the labels 85 released is rewound on the other roller 86b. Printing to the labels 85 is carried out before releasing the labels 85 from the sheet 87 in such a manner that printing information is heat transferred through a ribbon 90 by means of printing head 89 as the sheet 87 is supported with a backing roller 86c. The ribbon 90 is fed from one roller 91a and rewound on the other roller 91b.

Under the vessel holder section 76, a pair of push rollers 92 and a guide roller 93 are disposed. A size detecting sensor (not shown) for detecting the size of the tablet vessels 11 is provided between the push rollers 92. The push rollers 92 are arranged to push the tablet vessel 11 aligned by the vessel aligning plate 82 in a protruding direction of the support pieces 78, whereby holding the tablet vessel 11 together with the guide roller 93 positioned on the other side. Beneath the tablet vessel 11 held by the push rollers 92 and the guide roller 93, a rotation bearing table 110 is disposed. The rotation bearing table 110 can be

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raised up to a height corresponding to the size of the tablet vessel 11 detected by the size detecting sensor.

The guide roller 93 is urged toward the push roller 92 and rotates the tablet vessel 11 due to drive of a
5 motor 93a.

The lifter 84 can lift up the tablet vessel 11 up to a rotation position where a flange portion of the tablet vessel 11 is positioned slightly above the support pieces 78 and a tablet receiving position where
10 the tablet vessel 11 receive the tablets from a packing hopper 97 which will be described hereinafter.

The tablet weighing section 77 comprises an input hopper 94, a weighing section 95, a measuring hopper 96, a packing hopper 97, and a discharging hopper
15 98.

As shown in Fig. 15, the approach of the conveyor vessel 46 to the input hopper 94 brings the protrusion 49a of the shutter 49 into contact with an edge of the input hopper 94, causing the shutter 49 to
20 open against the bias exerted by the spring 50. This operation allows the tablets accommodated in the conveyor vessel 46 to fall into the input hopper 94.

As shown in Figs. 11 and 15, the weighing section 95 comprises a weighing vessel 99 for
25 accommodating tablets which have fallen from the input hopper 94, a weighing device 100 for weighing the

weighing vessel 99 along with the accommodated tablets, and a pair of arms 101 for supporting the weighing vessel 99. Two projections 99a, 99b, as shown in Fig. 16A, are formed on each outside surface on both sides of the weighing vessel 99. At the distal end of each arm 101 is formed an engaging recess 101a which engages with the projection 99a at one end. The engaging recess 101a is so shaped that the projections 99a on the weighing vessel 99 are prevented from falling out when tablets in the weighing vessel 99 are fed into the packing hopper 97 with the pivotal motion of the arms 101. When tablets are fed from the input hopper 94 into the weighing vessel 99, the arms 101 suspend the weighing vessel 99 above the weighing device 100 so that the impulsive force caused by the feeding cannot act directly on the weighing device 100. After the feeding, the arms 101 pivot to load the weighing vessel 99 on the weighing device 100. With this arrangement, the measuring time by the weighing device 100 is shortened.

The bottom surface of the measuring hopper 96 comprises a shutter 96a as shown in Fig. 11. Packing amount detecting sensors 102 are provided on the side surfaces facing each other of the measuring hopper 96, so that the amount of the tablets stocked in the measuring hopper 96 can be determined.

The upper openings of the packing hopper 97

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and of the discharging hopper 98 are closed and opened by a closing/opening door 103 provided pivotably. The lower end of the packing hopper 97, as shown in Fig. 14, extends so as to gradually reducing its diameter and connects to a lower cylindrical portion 110 to form a step like shape. In the lower cylindrical portion 110, an internal cylinder 111 is disposed so as to move vertically. A hood 112 is fixed on the upper end of the internal cylinder 111 so that the food 112 can open and close the internal opening 110a of the lower cylindrical portion 110. Thus, when the tablet vessel 11 is raised by the lifter 84 to push up the internal cylinder 111, tablets sustained by the hood 112 are discharged into the tablet vessel 11.

As shown in Fig. 17, the controlling section 5 receives an input of prescription data from a host computer 105 (or only an input signal from the touch panel 12). The controlling section 5 also receives a signal from or actuates and controls the storage shelves 1 (e.g., the vessel sensors 8a, the touch panel 12, motors 14a, the first driving motor 20, and the third driving motor 24), the tablet feeding section 2 (e.g., the driving motors 32a, and the tablet detecting sensors 35), the tablet vessel feeding sections 3, and the tablet packing section 4 (e.g., the weighing device 100, the packing amount detecting sensors 102) and an

emergency stop switch 106 and so on.

The operation of the tablet packing apparatus as arranged above will be described below.

As shown in the flow chart of Fig. 18, first,
5 prescription specifying data based on prescription data is received from the host computer 105 (step S1). A empty tablet vessel feeding process (step S2) and a tablet feeding process (step S3) are then performed simultaneously in parallel on the basis of the
10 prescription specifying data. Subsequently, a tablet packing process (step S4) is performed, and a vessel delivering process (step S5) is then performed for delivering the tablet vessel 11 to the container chamber 6 in the storage shelves 1. The prescription specifying
15 data may be received in multiple according to the processing capacity.

In the empty vessel feeding process, as shown in the flow charts of Fig. 19, in accordance with the above prescription data, the vessel takeout section 52
20 in the stock container 51 in which the tablet vessels 11 corresponding to the prescription data are contained is operated (step S11). In the vessel takeout section 52, the tablet vessels 11 are conveyed upward in laterally held condition by the lateral vessel holding
25 portions 59. At this time, the vertical vessel eliminating portions 60 prevent the tablet vessels 11

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from being held by the lateral vessel holding portions 59 in a vertical condition or in a laterally overlaid condition. Feeding of the next tablet vessel 11 is carried out by operating the vessel takeout section 52 in the stock container 51 when use of the tablet vessel 11 held on the vessel holder section 76 is decided, i.e., when the next prescription data is inputted.

When the tablet vessel 11 is conveyed upward by the vessel takeout section 52, operation of the conveyor 61 is commenced to move the tablet vessel 11 to the delivery table 62 (step S12). Then, activation of the solenoid not shown causes the delivery table 62 to pivot, whereby the tablet vessel 11 is delivered to the empty vessel conveyor 53 (step S13).

In the empty vessel conveyor 53, after the tablet vessel 11 is delivered from the stock container 51, the motor not shown is driven to convey the tablet vessel 11 to the tablet packing section 4 by the conveyor ropes 72 (step S14).

In the tablet packing section 4, the tablet vessel 11 is delivered to the second guide plate 80 through the first guide plate 79 and then guided by the third guide plate 81 (step S15). The vessel holder section 76 is horizontally moved to position the pair of the support pieces 78 corresponding to the size of the tablet vessel 11 to be conveyed at the lower end

edge portion of the second guide plate 80 (step S16).

Then, the third guide plate 81 is pivoted so that the tablet vessel 11 is supported by the support pieces 78 of the vessel holder section 76 (step S17). As a result,
5 the flange portion of the tablet vessel 11 is supported, whereby the tablet vessel 11 necessarily becomes to be an upwardly opened condition.

The support positions of the tablet vessels 11 on the support pieces 78 are different in accordance
10 with the sizes and the delivery directions of the tablet vessels 11. Therefore, the vessel holder section 76 is horizontally moved, whereby the tablet vessels 11 are aligned by the vessel aligning plate 82 (step S18). If the tablet vessel 11 reaches the tablet receiving
15 position (step S19), then the movement of the vessel holder section 76 is stopped (step S20). Consequently, the lifter 84 is driven to slightly lift the tablet vessel 11 from the vessel holder section 76 (step S21).

In this condition, the push rollers 92 are moved forward
20 (step S22), thereby the tablet vessel 11 is held by the push rollers 92 and the guide roller 93. Then, the motor 93a is driven to rotate the guide roller 93 so that the label 85 on which a predetermined information is printed is fixed on the outer surface of the tablet vessel 11
25 (step S23).

Alternatively, in the empty vessel feeding

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process, when a stockout of the tablet vessel having a size corresponding to the prescription specifying data is decided in accordance with a detection signal of the transmission types of photo sensors 54a provided on the stock container 51, the tablet vessel 11 of larger size than the tablet vessel 11 of the size corresponding to the prescription specifying data may be taken out so that the tablet vessel 11 of larger size can be used for processing the prescription specifying data. Thus, shutdown of the operation can be minimized and stagnation of empty vessel feeding process can be eliminated.

When a stockout of the tablet vessel 11 of larger size is also decided, the tablet vessel 11 of further large size may be fed. If the tablet vessel 11 of further large size has a largest size, the control section 5 stops treating a prescription on which the prescription specifying data is based. Simultaneously, the controller 5 stores the prescription as an untreated prescription in a memory (not shown) and continues to treat the next prescription. When the tablet vessel 11 corresponding to the stockout are replenished in the stock container 51, the controller 5 starts taking out the replenished tablet vessel 11 to treat the untreated prescription stored in the memory (not shown) of the controller 5.

On the other hand, when the "L" lamp among the indication lamps corresponding to the stock container 51 containing the tablet vessels 11 of L size is ON, i.e., the quantity of the tablet vessel of L size became less, the control section 5 temporarily stops receiving new prescription specifying data from the host computer 105 in order to prevent the tablet vessel from becoming stockout by treating the present prescription specifying data.

10 In the tablet feeding process, as shown in the flow chart of Figs. 20 and 21, a relevant tablet container section 26 is actuated and controlled on the basis of the prescription specifying data. That is, the built-in motor in the relevant motor base 32 is driven to rotate the rotor 39 to discharge a given number of the tablets stored in the feeder vessel 36 (step S41).

15 The number of the discharged tablets is counted by the tablet detecting sensor 35 provided in the fall guide path 34 (step S42). After the given number of tablets are discharged from the feeder vessel 36 through the fall guide path 34 into a common guide path 31 (step S43), the rotation of the rotor 39 is halted to suspend the discharge of tablets (step S44).

20 The tablet conveyor section 27 is then actuated and controlled; that is, the pulleys 47 are driven and rotated so that the conveyor vessel 46 is

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5 moved by the conveyor belt 48 and positioned under the common guide path 31 (step S45). The hopper 44 is then rotated to direct the opening thereof to the conveyor vessel 46 (step S46), and the shutter 49 is opened to allow the tablets to be stored into the conveyor vessel 46 (step S47).

10 After the given number of the relevant tablets are stored in the conveyor vessel 46, the conveyor vessel 46 is moved to the input hopper 94 by the actuation and control of the tablet conveyor section 27 (step S48). At this time, the protrusion 49a of the shutter 49 comes into contact with an edge of the input hopper 94, and the movement of the conveyor vessel 46 thereby causes the shutter 49 to open gradually, so that
15 the stored tablets are inputted into the weighing vessel 99 through the input hopper 94. The weighing vessel 99 is then suspended slightly above the weighing device 100 by the pivotal motion of the arms 101, so that the impulsive force caused by the input of the tablets
20 cannot act directly on the weighing device 100. Subsequently, the weighing vessel 99 is loaded on the weighing device 100 by the pivotal motion of the arms 101 and the weight of the weighing vessel 99 is measured (step S49).

25 It is then judged whether the weight is as large as a given weight or not (step S50). The tablets

are then fed into the measuring hopper 96 by the pivotal motion of the arms 101 (step S51). Whether the amount of the tablets is within the capacity of the tablet vessel 11 or not is then judged on the basis of detection
5 signals from the packing amount detecting sensors 102 in the measuring hopper 96 (step S52).

In the case that the weight is as large as the given value and that the amount of the fed tablets is not more than the given amount, it is judged that
10 the relevant tablets could be packed by the given amount.

Then, the tablet vessel 11 is further lifted by the lifter 84 so that the internal cylinder 111 of the packing hopper 97 is raised (step S53). As a result, the internal opening 110a is opened by the hood 112,
15 whereby the tablets are packed in the tablet vessel.

In the case that the weight is larger or smaller than the given value or that the amount of the fed tablets is larger than the given amount, it is judged that the tablets are irrelevant or that the amount of
20 the tablets exceeds the capacity of the tablet vessel 11. The opening of the packing hopper 97 is then closed (step S54), and the shutter 96a is opened (step S55).

The tablets are thus discharged through the discharging hopper 98. In this case, returning to step
25 S41, the tablet feeding process is performed afresh.

After the tablets are packed into the tablet

vessel 11, the process for delivering the vessel to the storage shelves 1 is performed. At this time, a using condition of the container chamber 6 is confirmed by referring to a storage shelves data table and a vacant container chambers 6 are specified. The storage shelves data table is established based on detected signal of the vessel sensor 8a provided in each container chamber 6 of the storage shelves 1. Among the vacant container chambers 6, the order of the container chambers 6 in which the tablet vessel 11 is to be delivered is decided. In the present embodiment, the order of positions of the container chambers 6 that an operator can easily take out the tablet vessel 11 is decided.

After the container chamber 6 to which the tablet vessel 11 is to be delivered is decided, as shown in Fig. 22, the arm member 15 is caused to pivot by driving the first driving motor 20 (step S61); the sliding member 22 is moved forward relative to the arm body 19 by driving the second driving motor (not shown) (step S62); and the tablet vessel 11 is gripped by the gripping pieces 25 by driving the third driving motor 24 (step S63). The sliding member 22 is then retracted (step S64), and the arm member 15 is caused to pivot and elevated (step S65). The position where the arm member 15 is to reach with the pivotal motion and

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elevation is such a position as determined as described above, i.e., the container chamber 6 from which the operator can easily take out the tablet vessel 11.

Once the arm member 15 reaches the determined
5 position to reach with the pivotal motion and elevation (step S66), a using condition of the container chamber 6 is confirmed again based on the detected signal of the vessel sensor 8a provided in the corresponding container chamber 6. If the tablet vessel 11 is not
10 contained, the sliding member 22 is moved forward to open the door 6a and deliver the gripped tablet vessel 11 to the container chamber 6 in the storage shelves 1 (step S67). The tablet vessel 11 then travels to the recesses 10a while pushing aside the holding plates 9
15 in the container chamber 6 through the medium of the cutouts 10b formed in the holding lugs 10, and is held with the bias exerted by the spring 9a. The gripping pieces 25 are then released (step S68); the sliding member 22 is retracted (step S69); and the arm member
20 15 is subsequently lowered (step S70) for the delivery of the next tablet vessel 11. Just before the tablet vessel 11 is contained in the container chamber 6, if a tablet vessel 11 is detected in the container chamber 6, another container chamber 6 in which the tablet
25 vessel 11 can be contained is retrieved and then the tablet vessel 11 is contained in the retrieved container

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chamber 6.

In the selection of the aimed container chamber 6, the container chambers 6 may be numbered so that the number increases with increase in the period
5 of time required for the delivery of a tablet vessel 11 to the container chamber 6 by the arm member 15, and the vacant container chamber 6 which has the smallest number may be selected as the aimed chamber.

Once the tablet vessel 11 packed with the
10 given amount of the specified tablets is thus delivered to the container chamber 6 in the storage shelves 1, the numbers assigned to the feeder vessels and the counts of the tablets are displayed on the display 7 of the relevant container chamber 6 in response to a
15 detection signal from the vessel sensor 8a (step S71).

In the aforementioned tablet packing apparatus, when an emergency stop button which is provided in both the lower middle portion of the storage shelves 1 and the middle portion of the tablet vessel
20 feeding sections 3 is pressed down, or power supply is cut off due to power failure or the like during the operation, the apparatus is shut down. In this case, the power supply to the motor base 32 which operates the tablet container section 26 is stopped, preventing
25 miss-feeding of the tablets. Whereas, the power supply to the controlling section 5 is not stopped and it is

communicated to the controlling section 3 that it is an emergency stop condition. At the normal stop of the power supply, without simultaneously stopping the power supply to both the motor base 32 and the controlling section 5, the power supply to the motor base 32 is stopped first and then the power supply to the controlling section 5 is stopped. The controlling section 5 is possible to receive power supply from a secondary power source not shown, the operating condition is maintained. However, there may arise a case that an information on the tablet vessel 11 and the tablet which had been under conveyance can not be perfectly controlled. Thus, it is required to execute a restoring process in which the tablet vessel 11 and the tablet which had been under conveyance is recovered to reset the information.

In the restoring process which will be explained in detail hereinafter, the tablet vessel 11 and the tablet which had been under conveyance is recovered into the container chambers 6 of the storage shelves 1. Therefore, in the case that there is no room or few room for the container chambers 6, the tablet vessels 11 should be removed from the container chambers 6 so that the restoring process can be executed. Moreover, in the conveyance path of the tablet vessels 11 (the empty vessel conveyor 53, the vessel holder

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section 76 and so on), the empty vessel conveyor 53 is reversed for a predetermined time to remove the tablet vessel 11 on the empty vessel conveyor 53. In the vessel holder section 76, the size data of the tablet vessel 11 is memorized again by means of the size detecting sensor for detecting the size of the tablet vessel 11 provided between the push rollers 92.

It is preferable to make an indication on the touch panel 12 that the tablet is removed. Since an error that either the feeder vessels 36 or the stock vessel 51 is empty does not shows abnormality, the restoring process is not executed in such case.

The restoring process will be explained in accordance with the flow chart as shown in Fig. 23.

The controlling section 5 is once powered off (step S81). This is because of the deletion of the processing data temporally stored in the memory of the controlling section 5. When an area displayed on the touch panel 12 by "CLOSE" as shown in Fig. 25A is touched, the indications of "DO YOU WANT TO POWER OFF?", "YES" and "NO" are displayed as shown in Fig. 26A. If the "YES" is selected, the indication that "IT'S SAFETY EVEN IF POWER IS POWERED OFF" is displayed as shown in Fig. 26B to power off.

If the emergency stop button is pressed down (step S82), then the emergency stop button is reset

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(step S83) and the controlling section 5 is powered on again (step S84). Thus, the menu is displayed on the touch panel 12 as shown in Fig. 25A.

Among the items as shown in Fig. 25A, if the
5 "RECALL" is touched (step S85), then the recovering process of the tablet which had been under conveyance is commenced (step S86). At this time, the indication that "RECALL UNDER PROCESS..." is displayed on the touch panel 12 as shown in Fig. 25B to indicate that restoring
10 process is going on (step S87).

In the tablet recovering process, the tablets remaining in the conveyor vessels 46 and the hoppers 44 are recovered as shown in flow chart of Fig. 24. At first, the vessel holder section 76 is moved
15 to position the tablet vessel 11 having the largest capacity at the packing position, i.e., beneath the packing hopper 97 (step S91). Normally, since the tablet vessel 11 having the largest capacity is ready on the vessel holder section 76, such tablet vessel 11
20 is used. If such tablet vessel is not ready, it is replenished from the stock vessel 51. On the other hand, the tablets are recovered from any one of the common guide paths by means of the conveyor vessel 46 (step S92). Then, the tablets are packed into the
25 largest tablet vessel 11 through the input hopper 94 and the packing hopper and so on (step S93).

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Consequently, the tablet vessel 11 packed with the tablets is transferred to the container chamber 6 of the storage shelves 1 by the arm member 15. At the same time, a tablet vessel 11 having the same size as the
5 tablet vessel transferred to the storage shelves 1 is replenished to the vessel holder section 76 (step S95).

In addition, the indication of "P000" is displayed on the display 7 (step S96) to enable an operator to distinguish at a glance that the recovered tablets are
10 packed in the tablet vessel 11 transferred to the container chamber 6.

In the same manner as explained above, a tablet vessel 11 having the largest capacity is replenished to the vessel holder section 76 from the
15 stock vessel 51 to recover the tablets remaining in the another common guide paths 31. Although there may be no tablet in the common guide paths 31, the recovery process of tablets should be executed from all of the common guide paths 31 in order to perfectly grasp which
20 tablets had been under conveyance.

If the tablets remaining in all common paths 31 (step S97) is recovered, then other size of the tablet vessels 11 held on the vessel holder section 76 are recovered to the storage shelves 1 (step S98). In
25 this case, the tablet vessels 11 having the same size as that of the tablet vessels 11 which are recovered

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and transferred to the container chamber 6 of the storage shelves 1 are replenished to the vessel holder section 76 from the corresponding stock vessel 51 (step S99).

5 If the recovery of the tablet vessels is finished (step S100), then main menu is displayed on the touch panel 12. The touch with "AUTO" enables the restoration to the normal operation, i.e., the tablet vessel feeding process (step S2), the tablet feeding
10 process (step S3) and the tablet packing process (step S4) in the same manner as described before.

 In the above explained restoring process, in the case that the tablet packing apparatus is stopped due to the abnormality, the controlling section 5 is
15 always powered off to clear the processing data stored in the memory. However, it may be also possible to have the operator select whether such processing data is utilized or not. For example, when the indication of "RECALL" displayed on the touch panel 12, the
20 processing data which are stored before the apparatus is stopped may be utilized to continue the process. In this case, the tablet vessels 11 remaining in the empty vessel conveyor 53, the vessel holder section 76 and so on, or the tablets remaining in the common guide
25 paths 31 and the like are not necessary to be recovered.

Moreover, in the above explained restoring

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process, the indication of "P000" indicating recovery is displayed on the display 7 of the container chamber 6. Instead of this, it is also possible to indicate which feeder vessel 36 the tablets were discharged from.

5 In this case, it is necessary to memorize the common guide path from which the tablets were recovered based on the position of the conveyor vessel 46. Thus, according to both the memorized common guide path and the processing data, it is possible to specify the
10 feeder vessel 36 from which the tablets were discharged.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of the examples with reference to the accompanying drawing, it is to be noted that here that
15 various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless such changes and modifications otherwise depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention, they should be construed as being included therein.

20

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A tablet vessel feed apparatus comprising a stock container for storing a plurality of tablet vessels, a vessel takeout section for taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container in accordance with a prescription specifying data, and a conveyor for conveying the tablet vessels taken out from the stock container by the vessel takeout section, the tablet vessel feed apparatus further comprising:

an auxiliary conveyor for conveying the tablet vessel taken out from the stock container toward the conveyor;

a delivery table for receiving the tablet vessel conveyed by the auxiliary conveyor to retain and then deliver the tablet vessel to the conveyor;

a tablet vessel sensor for detecting the tablet vessel on at least any one of the auxiliary conveyor and the delivery table; and

a controller for allowing the vessel takeout section to stop taking out the tablet vessels from the stock container while the tablet vessel sensor detects the tablet vessel.

2. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 1, further comprising an indicator and a remaining

quantity sensor for detecting a remaining quantity of tablet vessels in the stock container, wherein based on a detecting signal of the remaining quantity sensor, the controller allows the indicator to indicate a fact
5 that the remaining quantity of the tablet vessels is less than a predetermined quantity.

3. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 2, wherein the stock container has a circular rotation
10 member on the bottom thereof so that the circular rotation member is periodically rotated to improve detection accuracy of the remaining quantity sensor.

4. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim
15 1, wherein when the tablet vessel sensor can not detect the tablet vessel for a predetermined time after commencing the takeout of the tablet vessels from the stock container, the controller allows the indicator to indicate stockout of the tablet vessel.

20 5. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 4, wherein the stock container comprises a plurality of containers containing a different size of tablet vessels respectively, and wherein when the controller
25 decides stockout of the tablet vessel having a size corresponding to the prescription specifying data in

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accordance with a detection signal of the tablet vessel sensor, the controller allows the vessel takeout section to take out the tablet vessel of larger size than the tablet vessel of the size corresponding to the
5 prescription specifying data.

6. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 5, wherein when the controller also decides stockout of the tablet vessel of larger size, the controller
10 stops treating a prescription on which the prescription specifying data is based.

7. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 6, wherein as the controller stops treating a
15 prescription on which the prescription specifying data is based, the controller stores the prescription as an untreated prescription, and wherein when the tablet vessel corresponding to the stockout is replenished, the controller allows the vessel takeout section to
20 start taking out the replenished tablet vessel to treat the untreated prescription.

8. The tablet vessel feed apparatus as in Claim 1, further comprising a recovery box for recovering the
25 tablet vessel on the conveyor, wherein when continuing operation after abnormal shutdown of the apparatus, the

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controller conducts a restoring process for allowing the conveyor to operate so that the tablet vessel remaining on the conveyor is recovered into the recovery box before restoring to normal operation.

5

Fig. 1

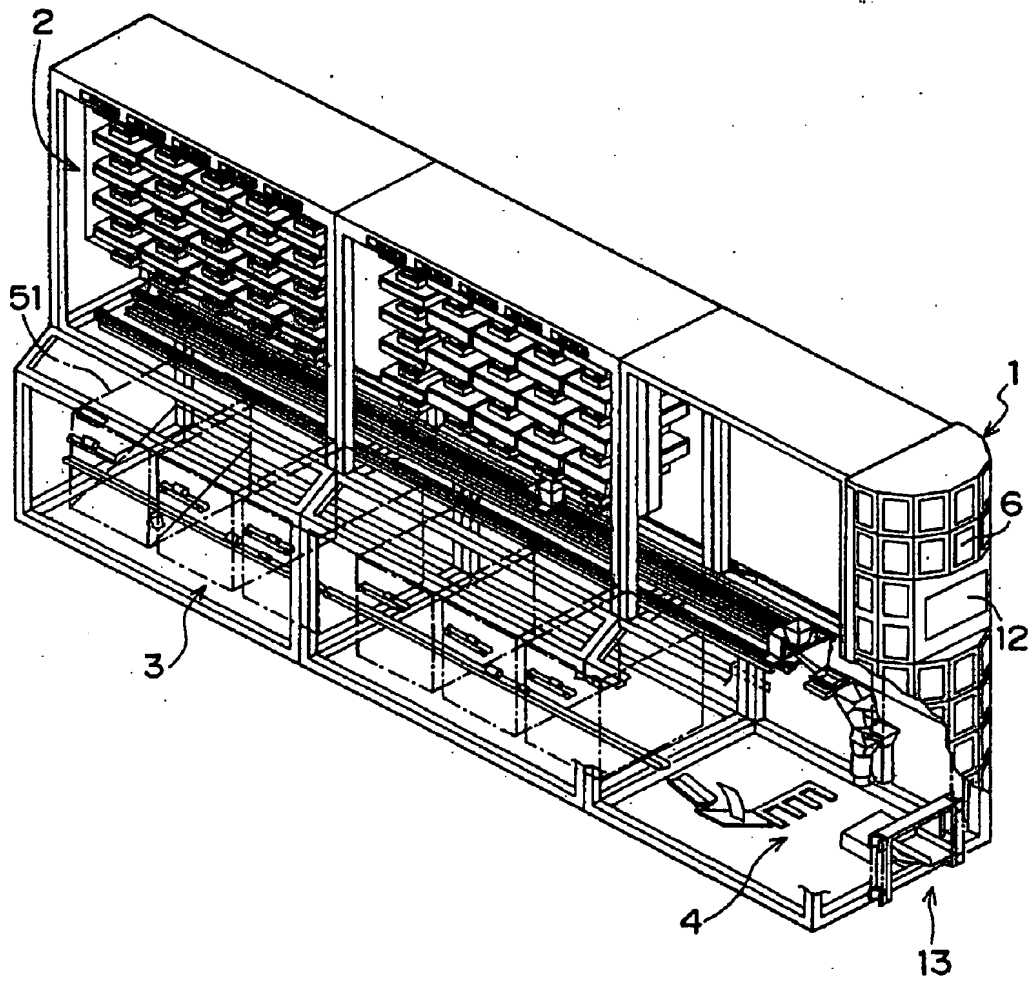


Fig. 2A

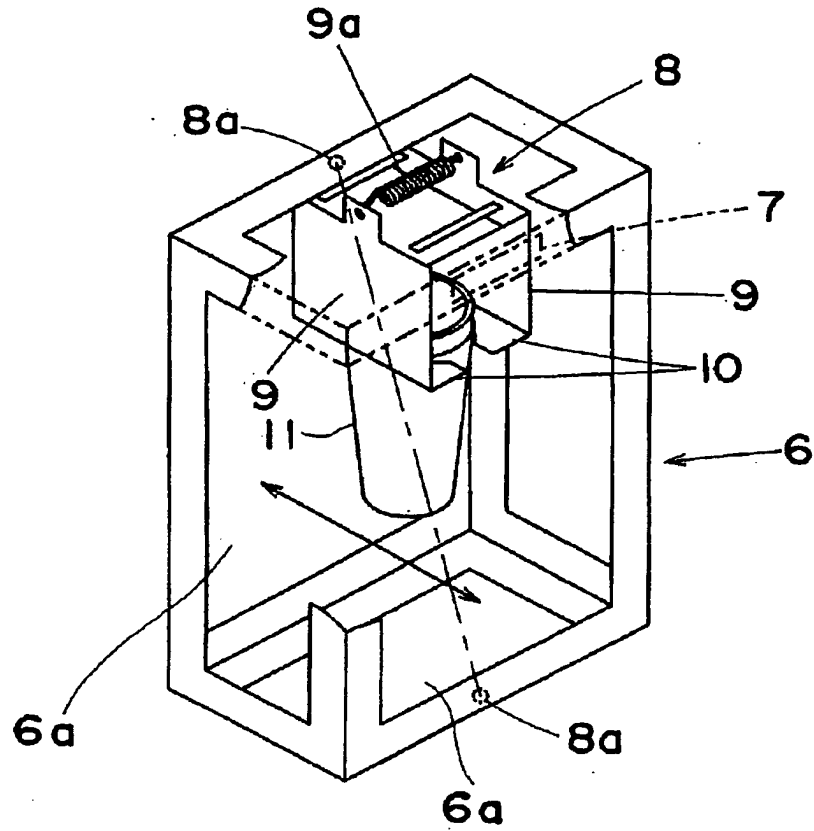


Fig. 2B

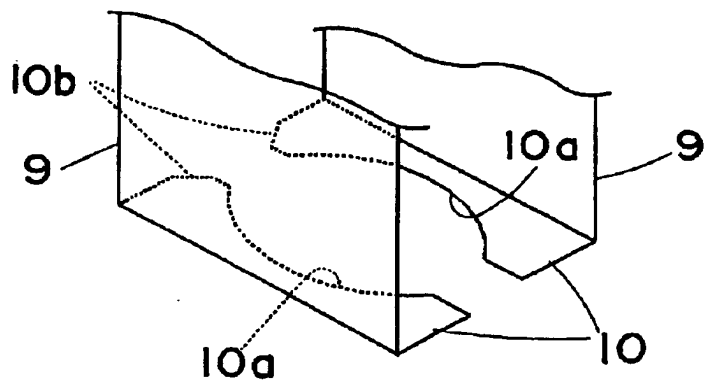


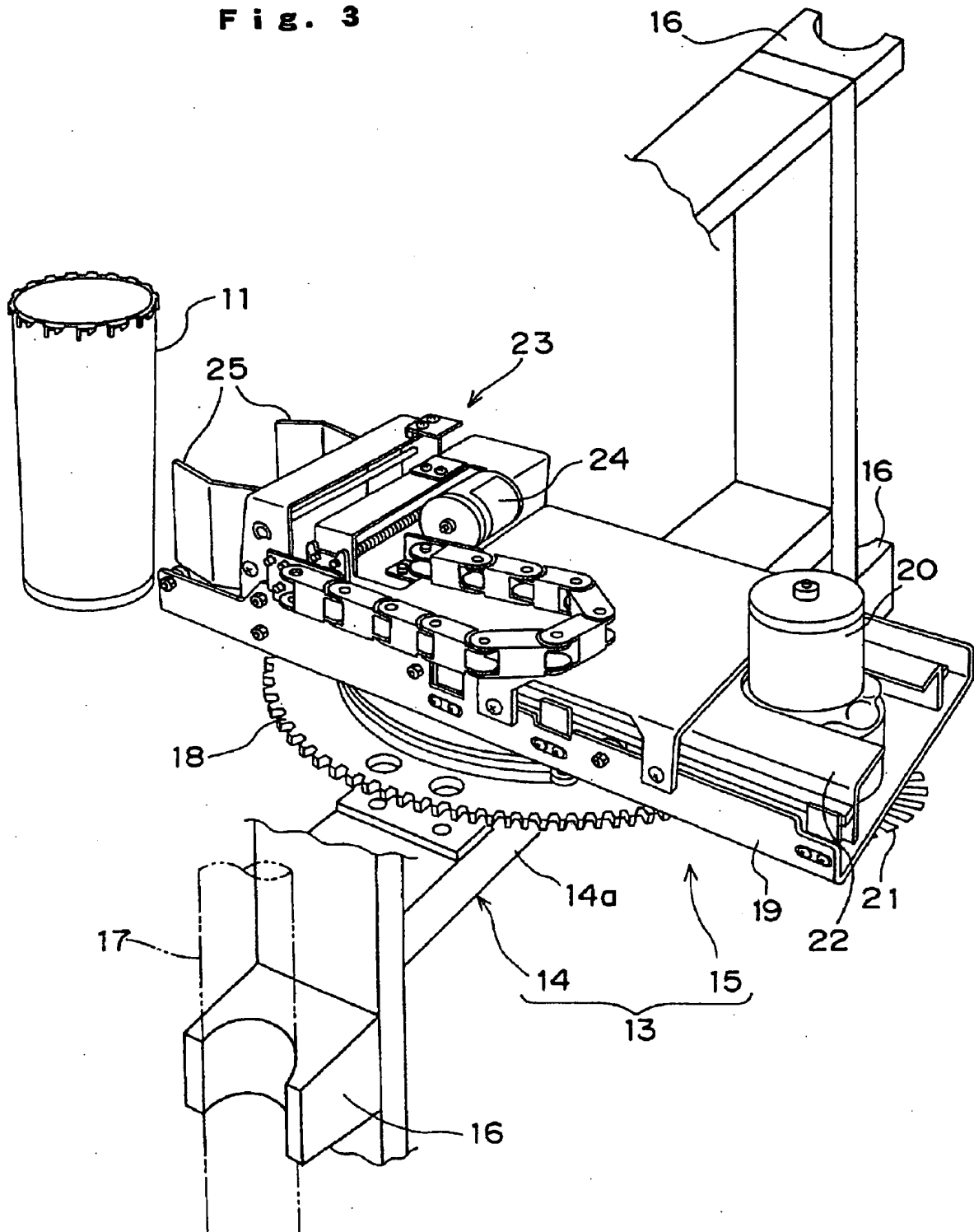
Fig. 3

Fig. 4

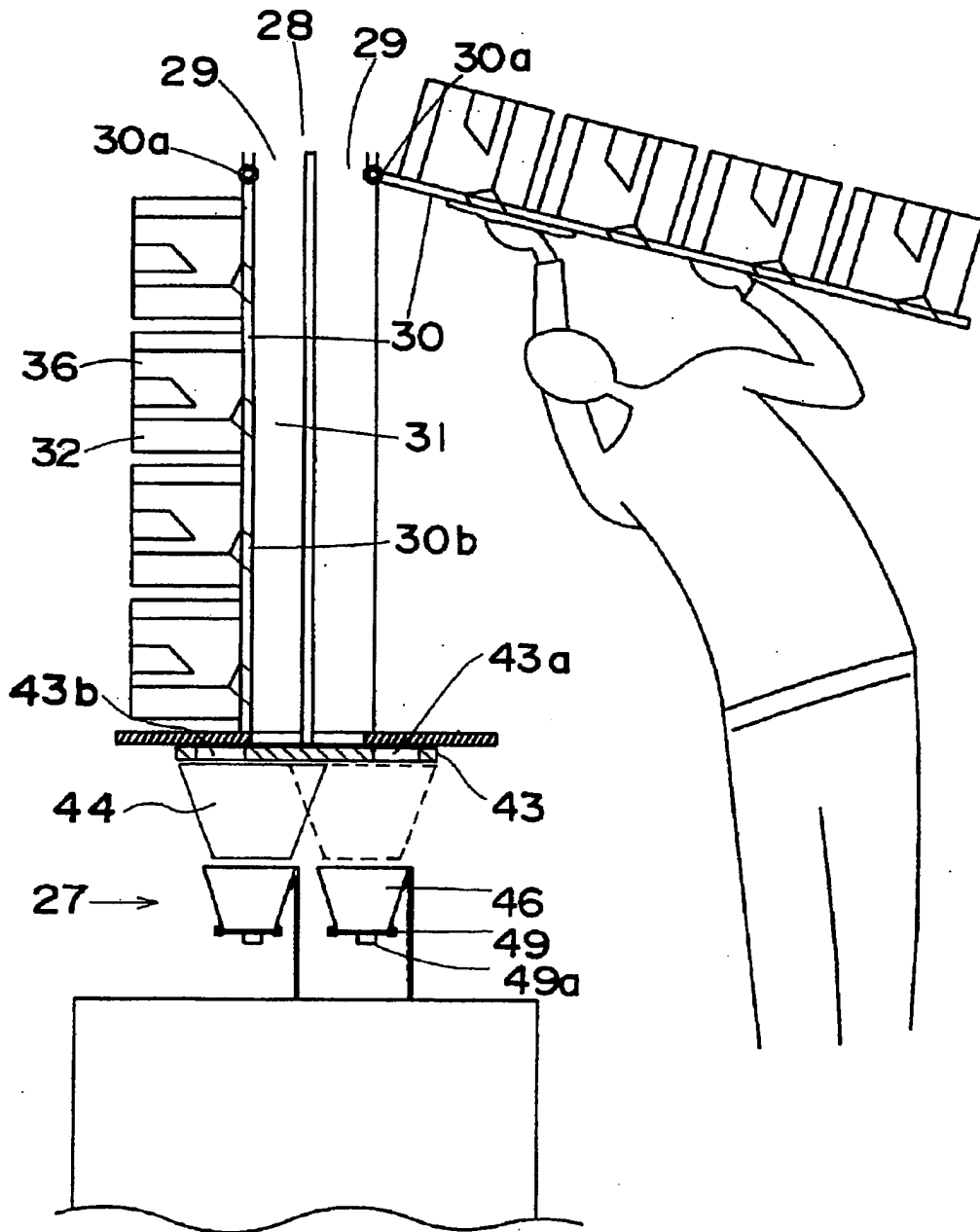


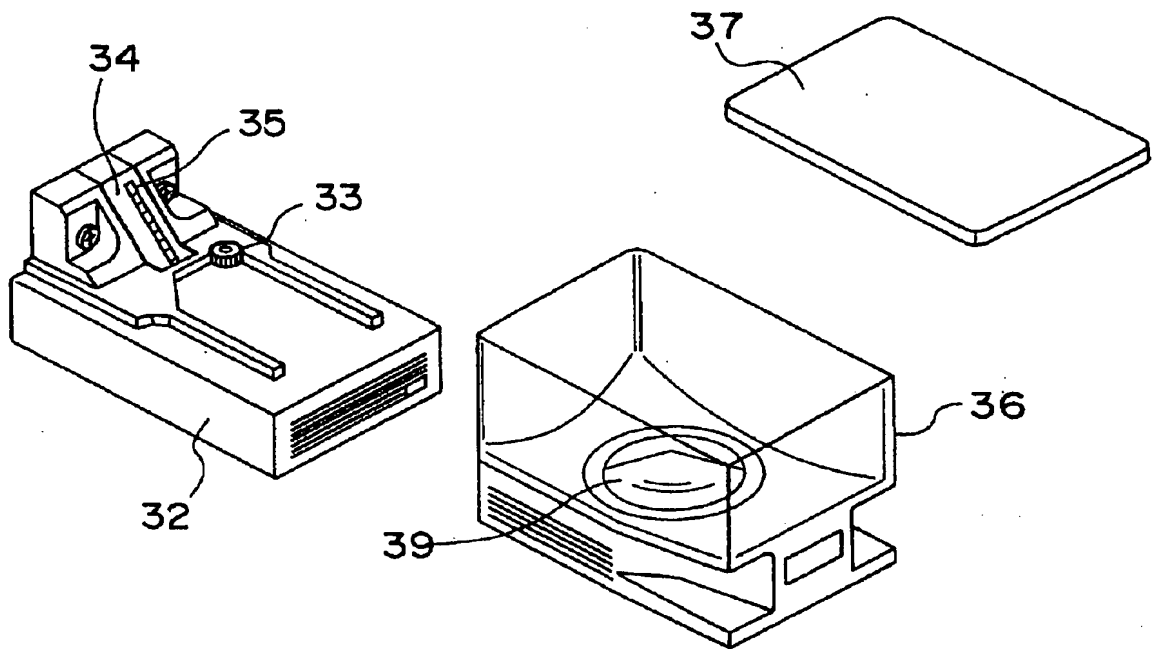
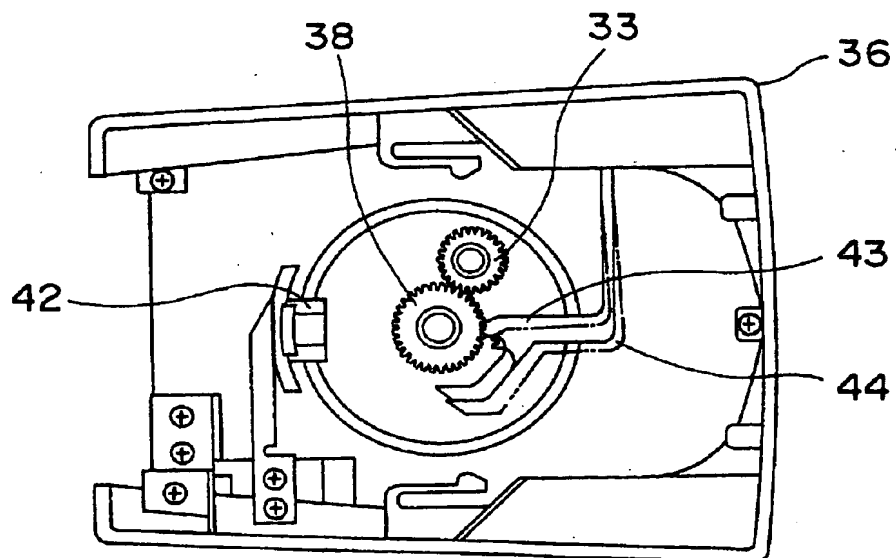
Fig. 5A**Fig. 5B**

Fig. 6A

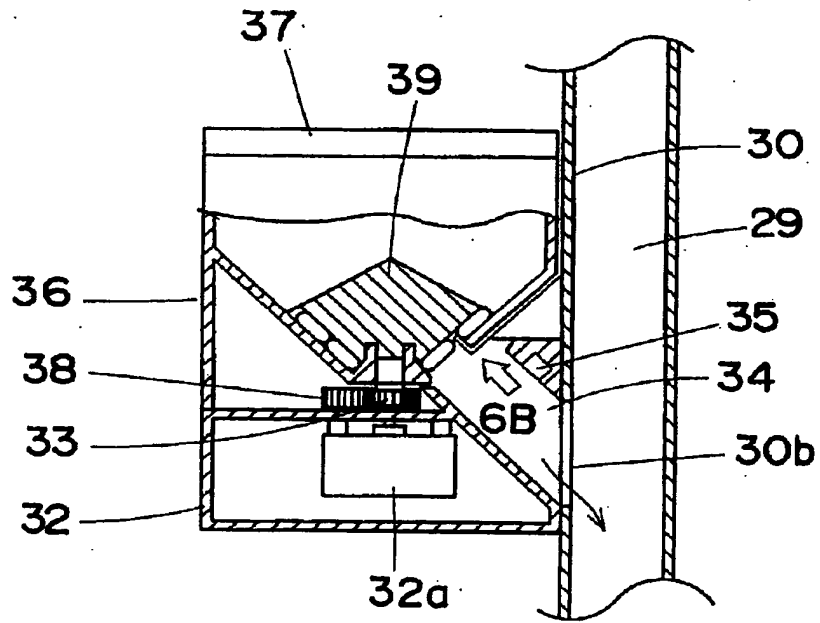


Fig. 6B

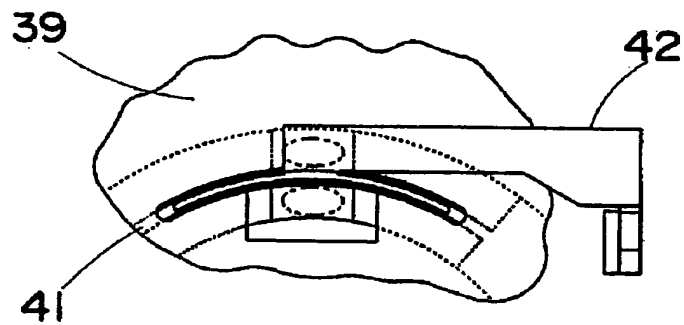


Fig. 7 A

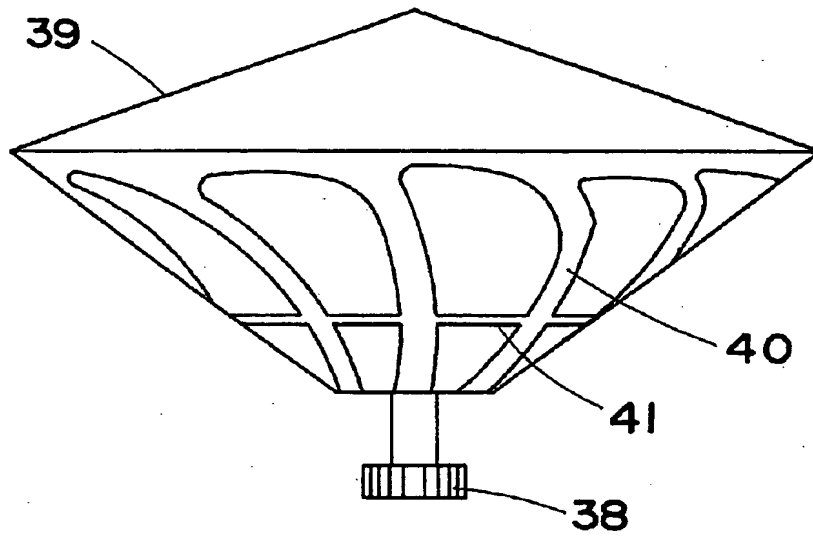


Fig. 7 B

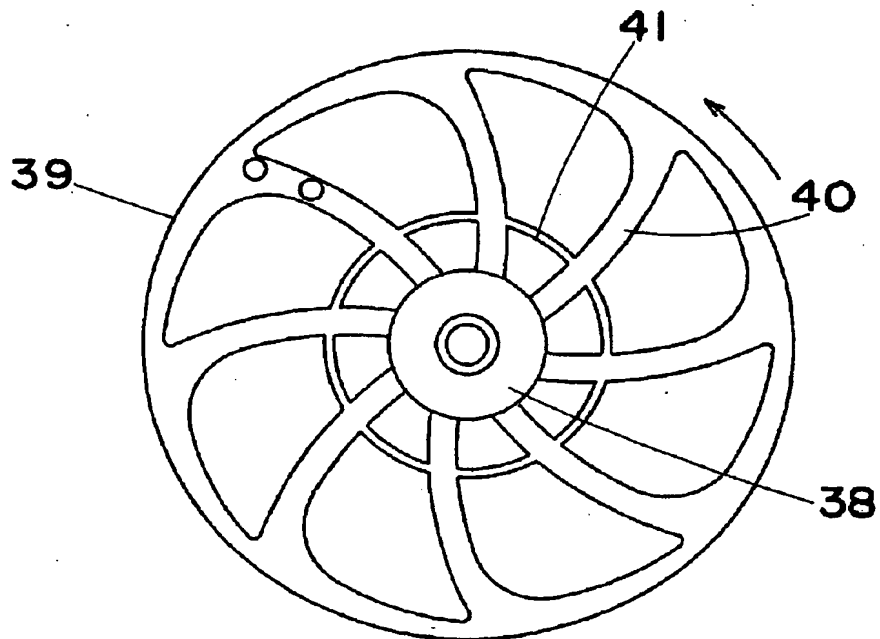


Fig. 8

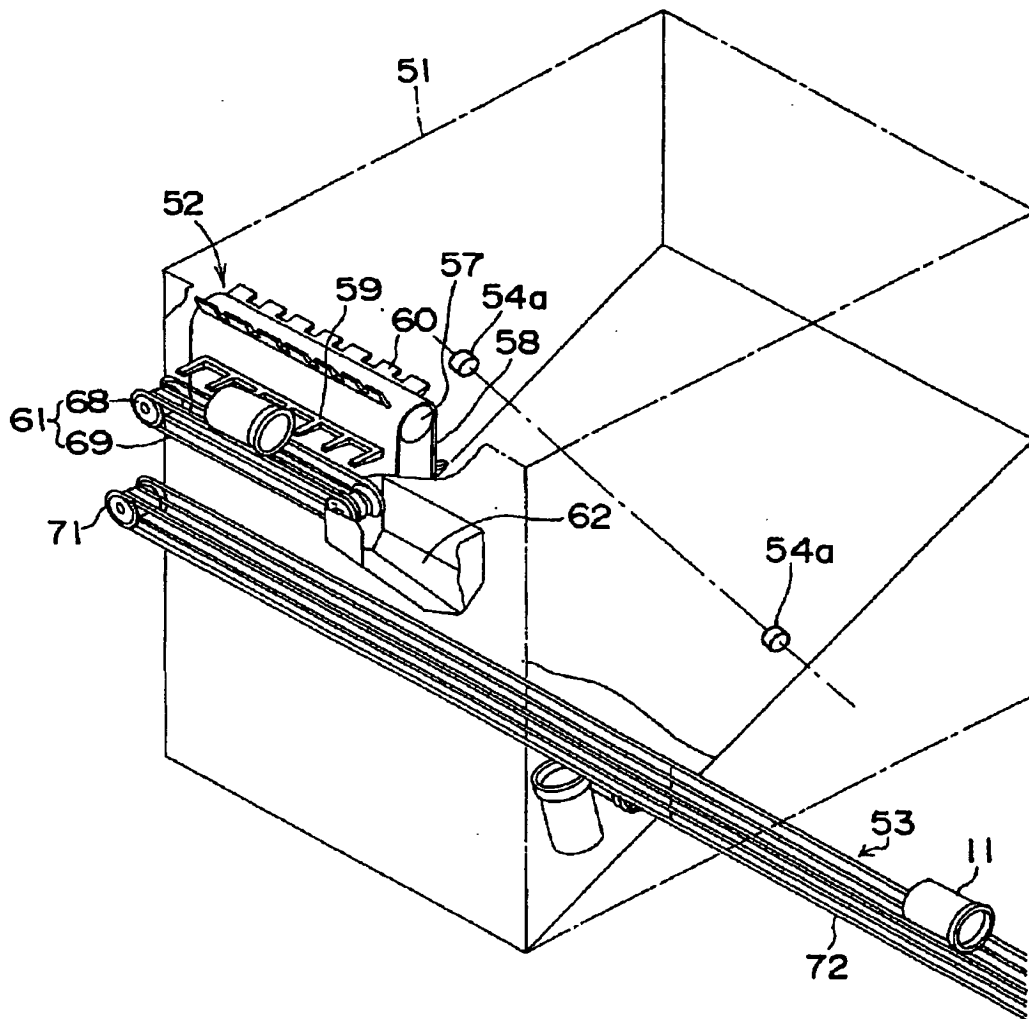


Fig. 9

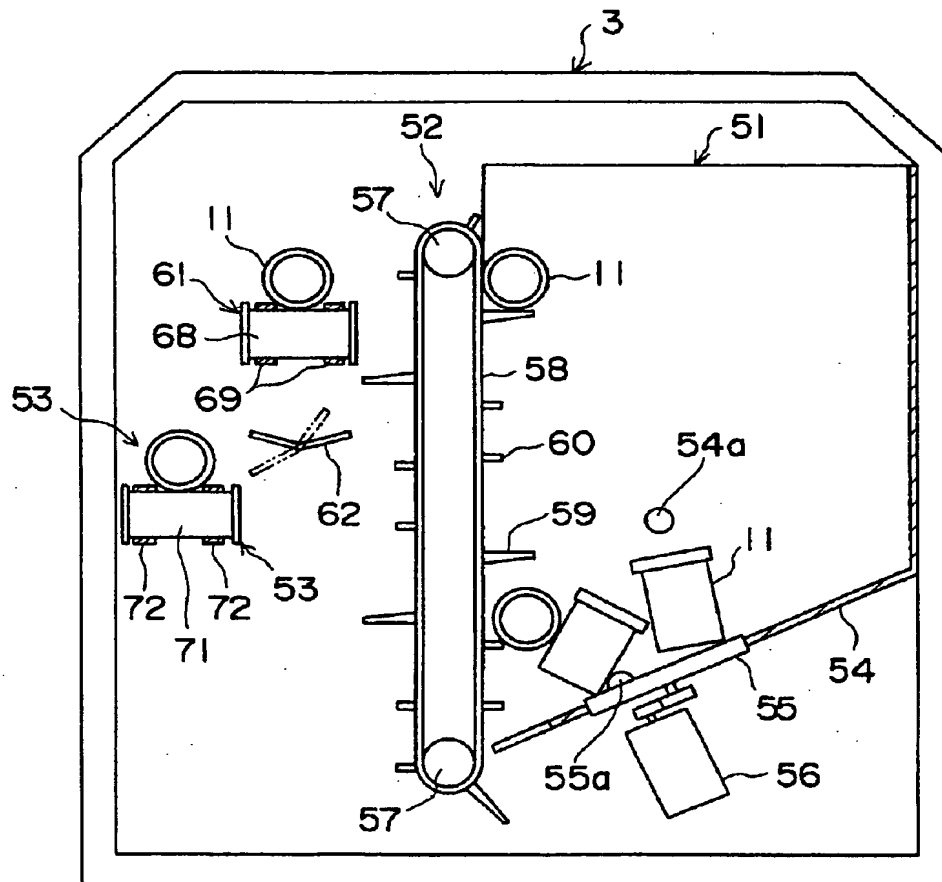


Fig. 10

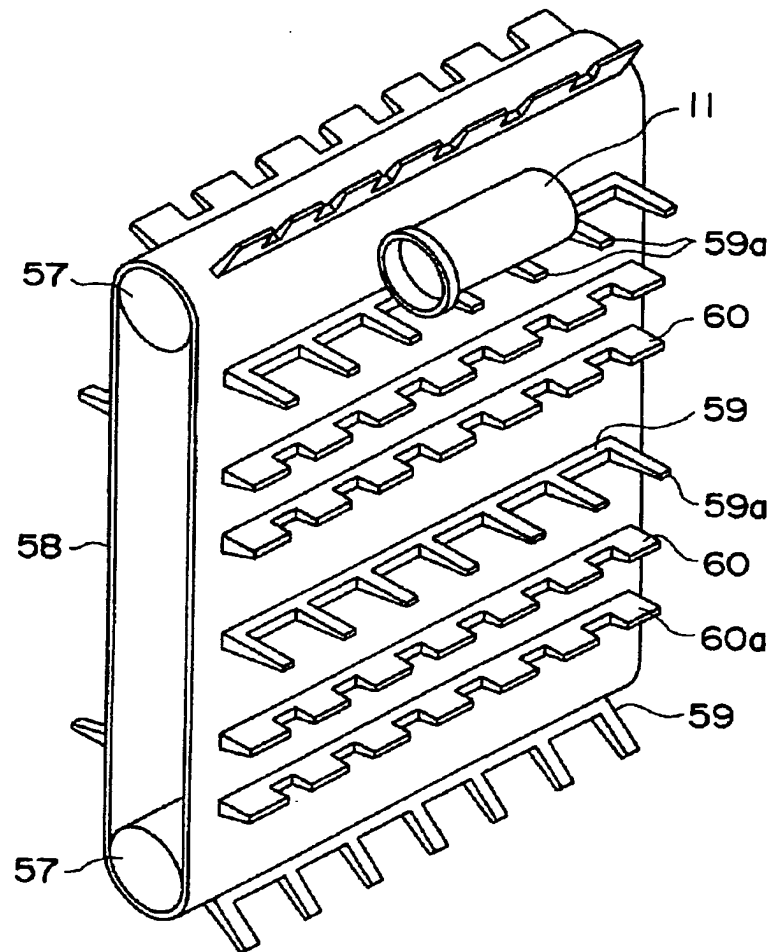


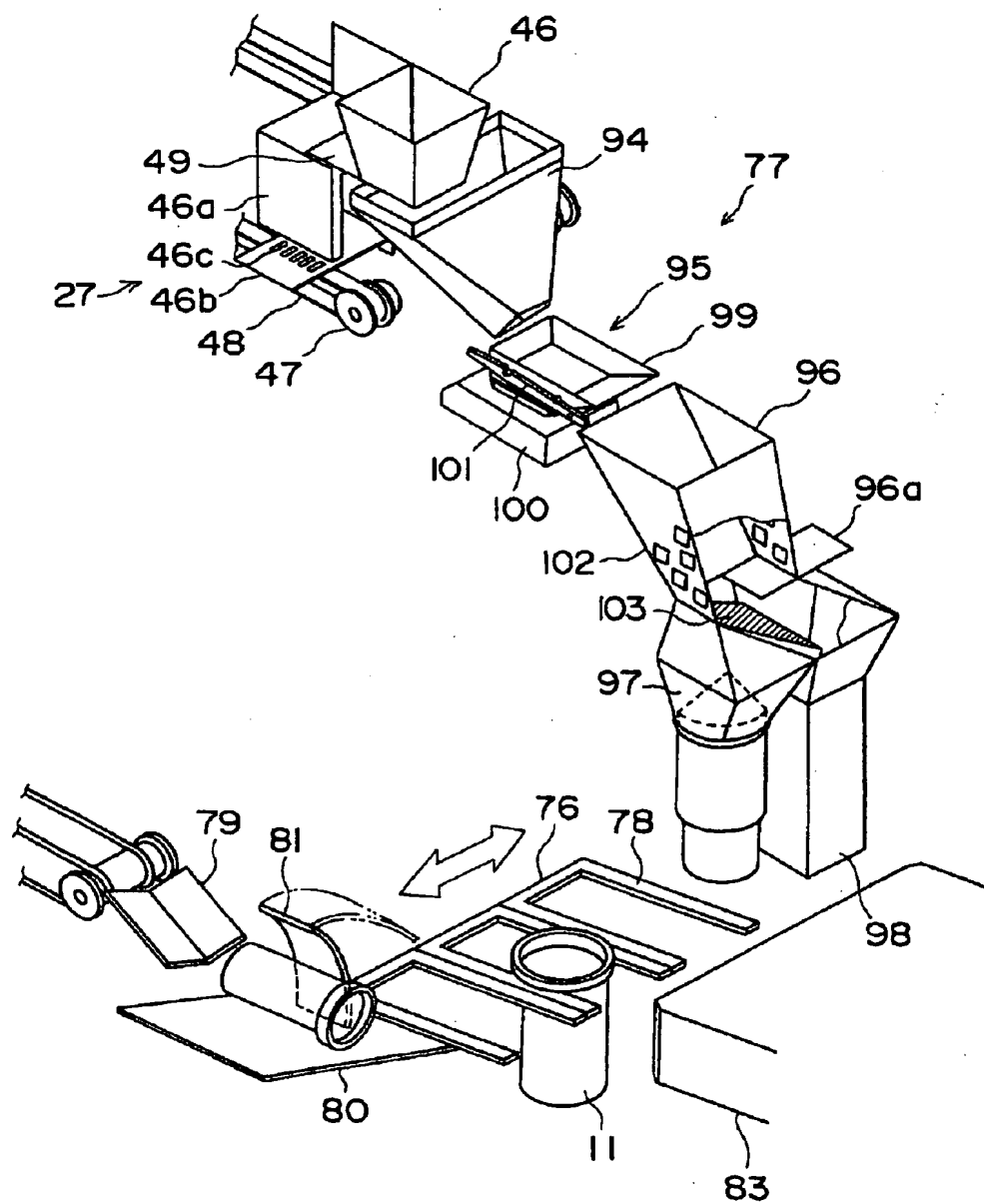
Fig. 11

Fig. 12

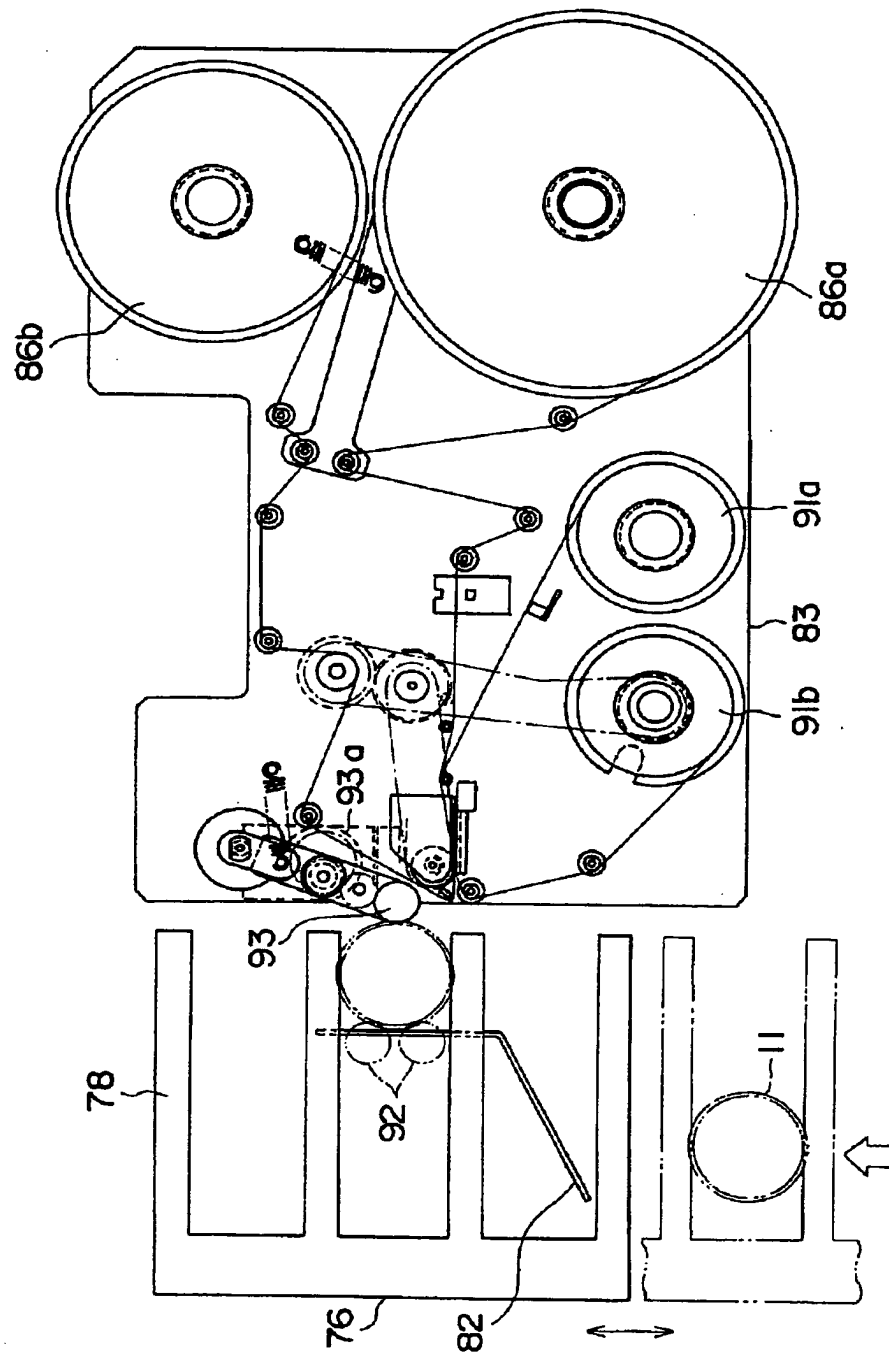


Fig. 13

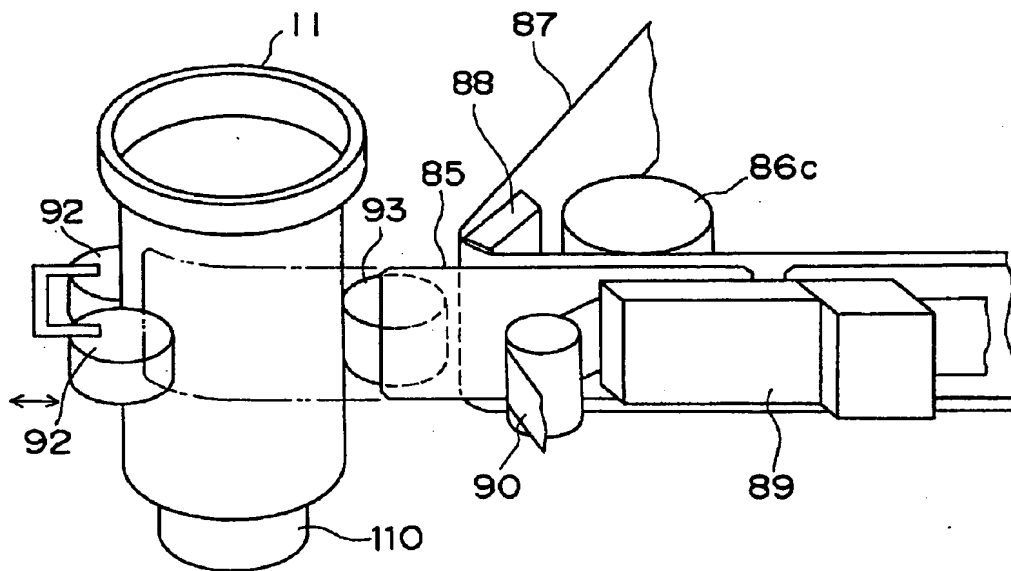


Fig. 14

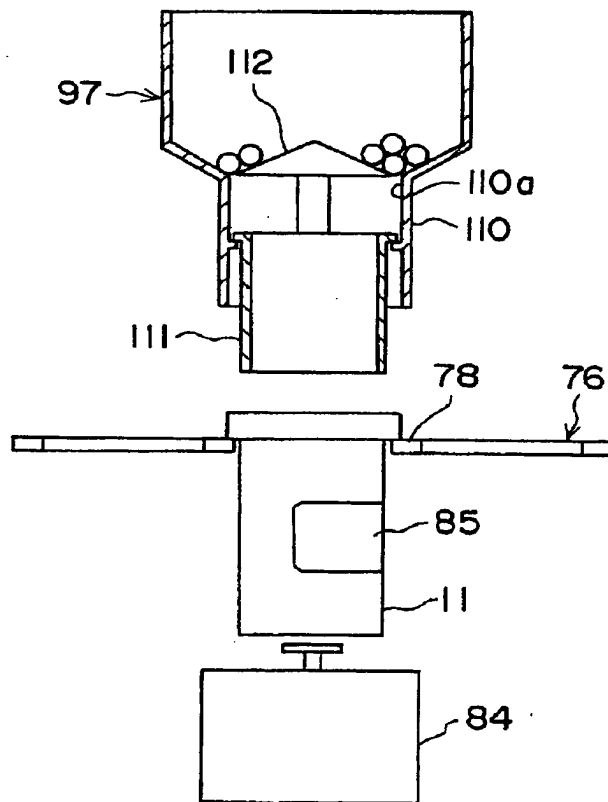


Fig. 15 A

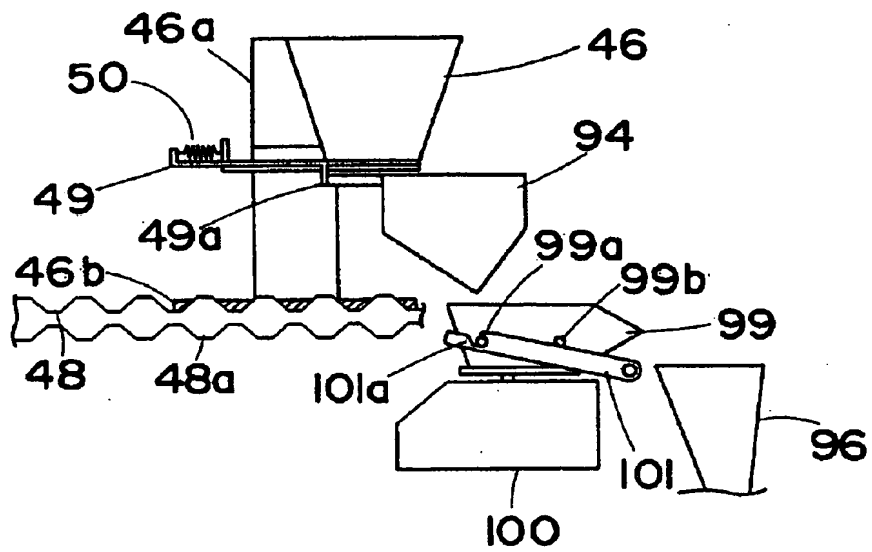


Fig. 15 B

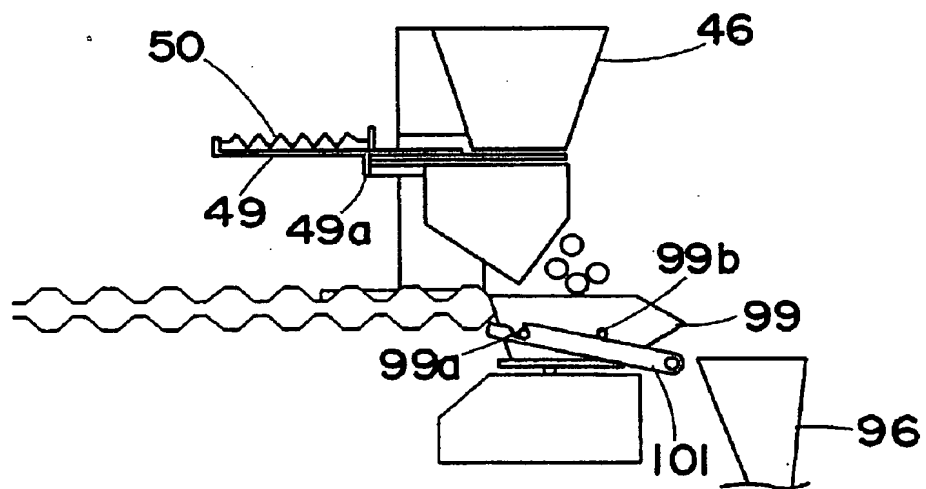


Fig. 16 A

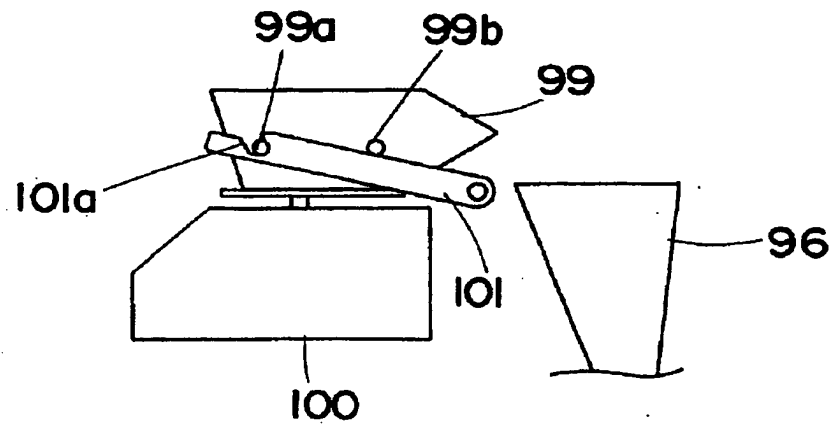


Fig. 16 B

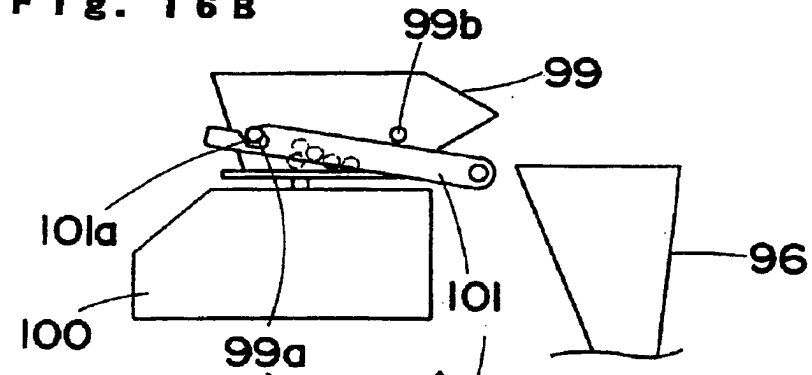


Fig. 16 C

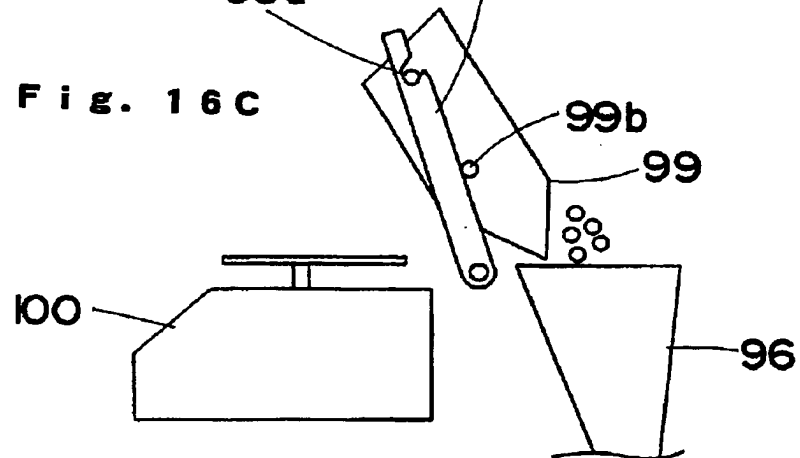


Fig. 17

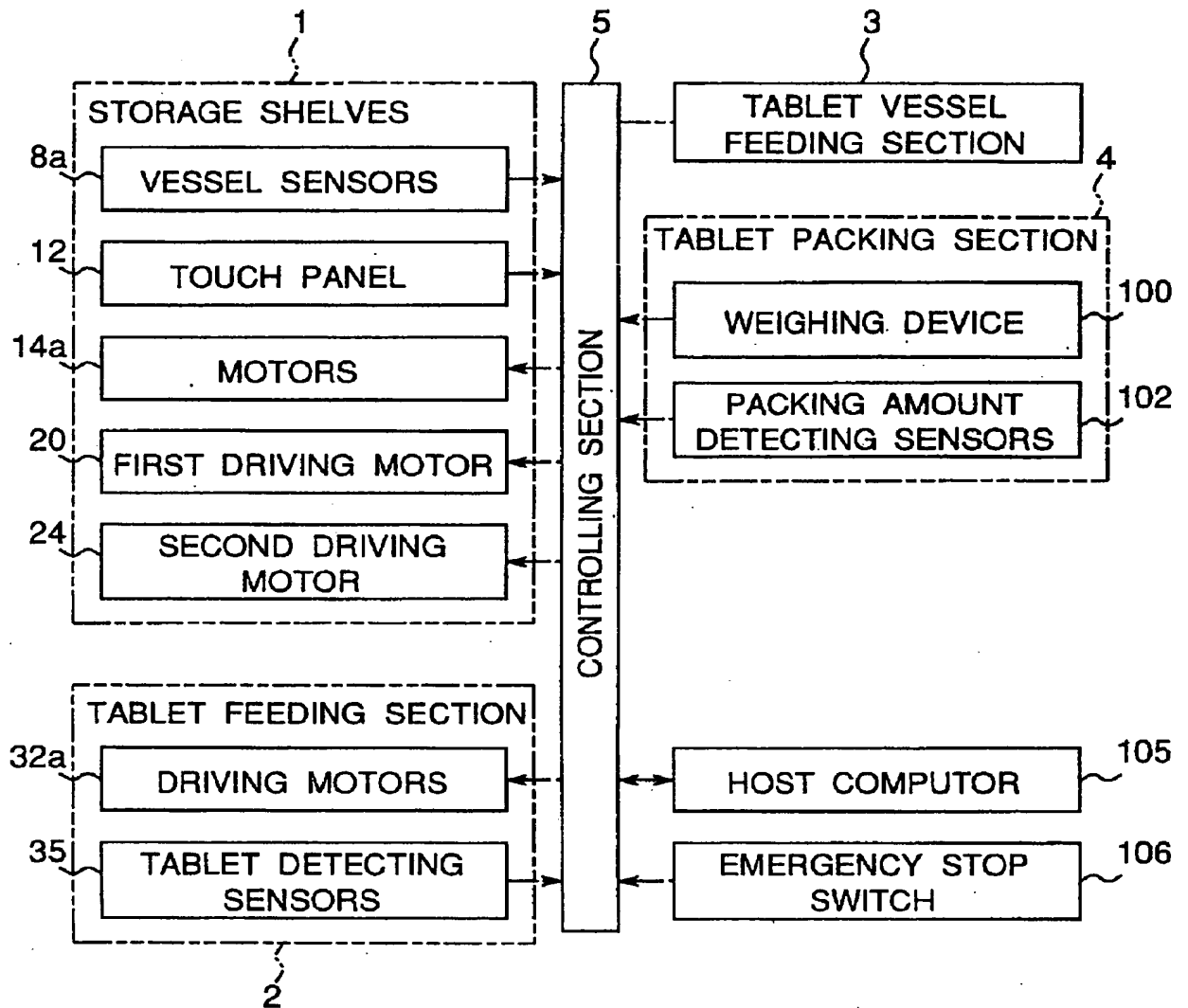


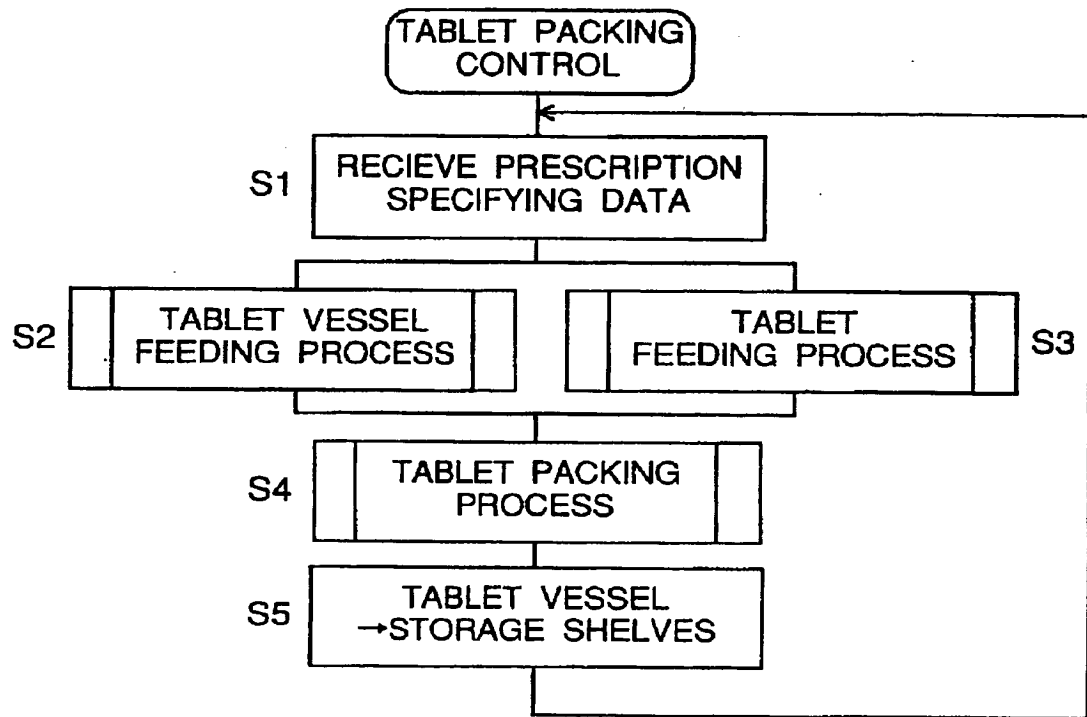
Fig. 18

Fig. 19

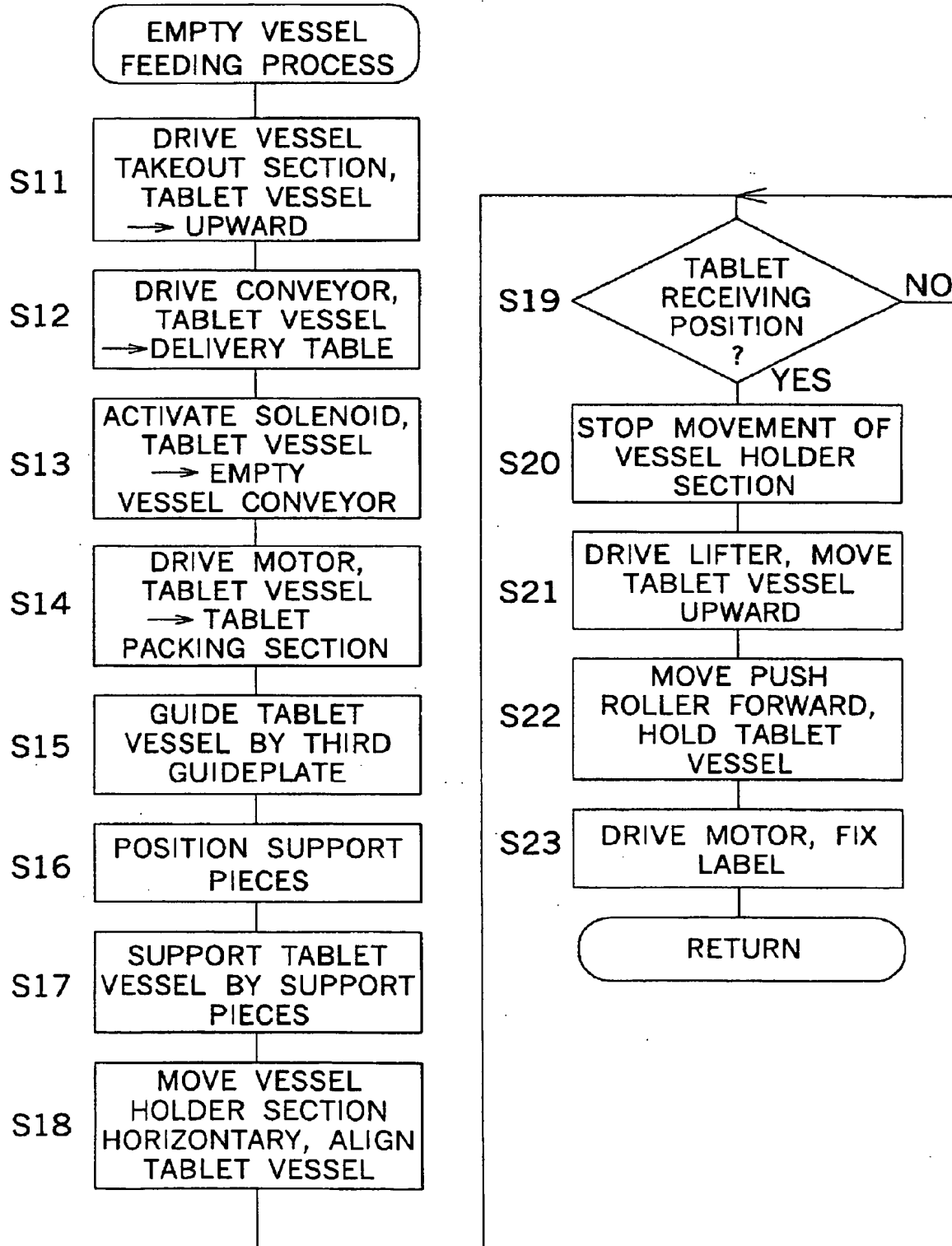


Fig. 20

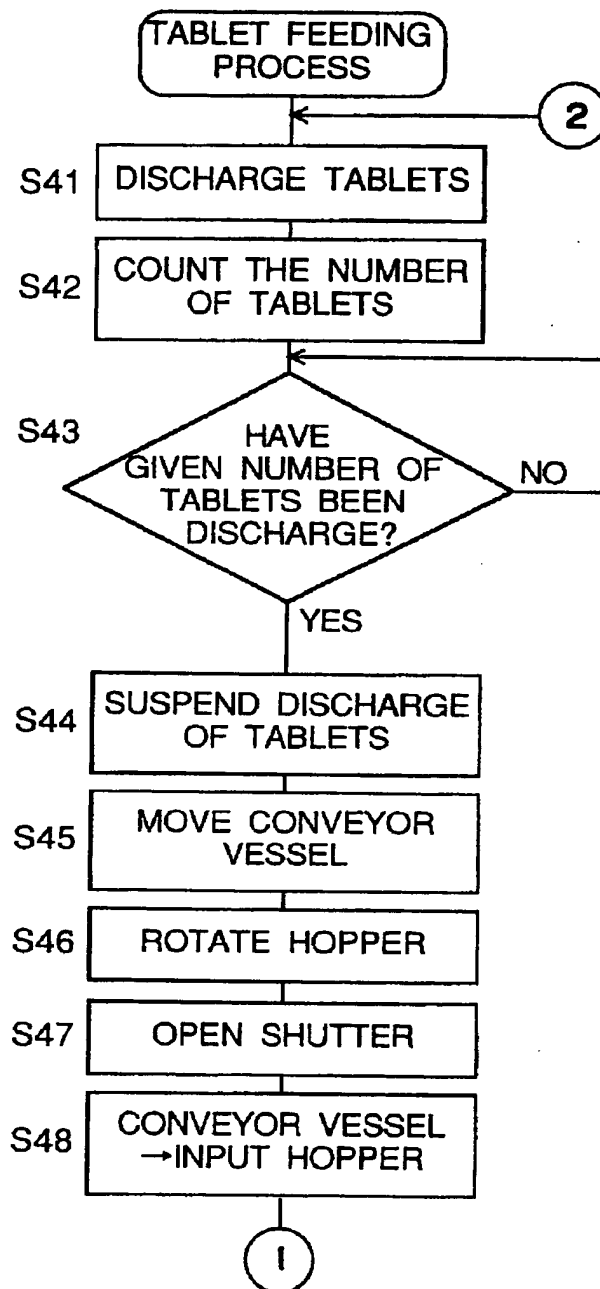


Fig. 21

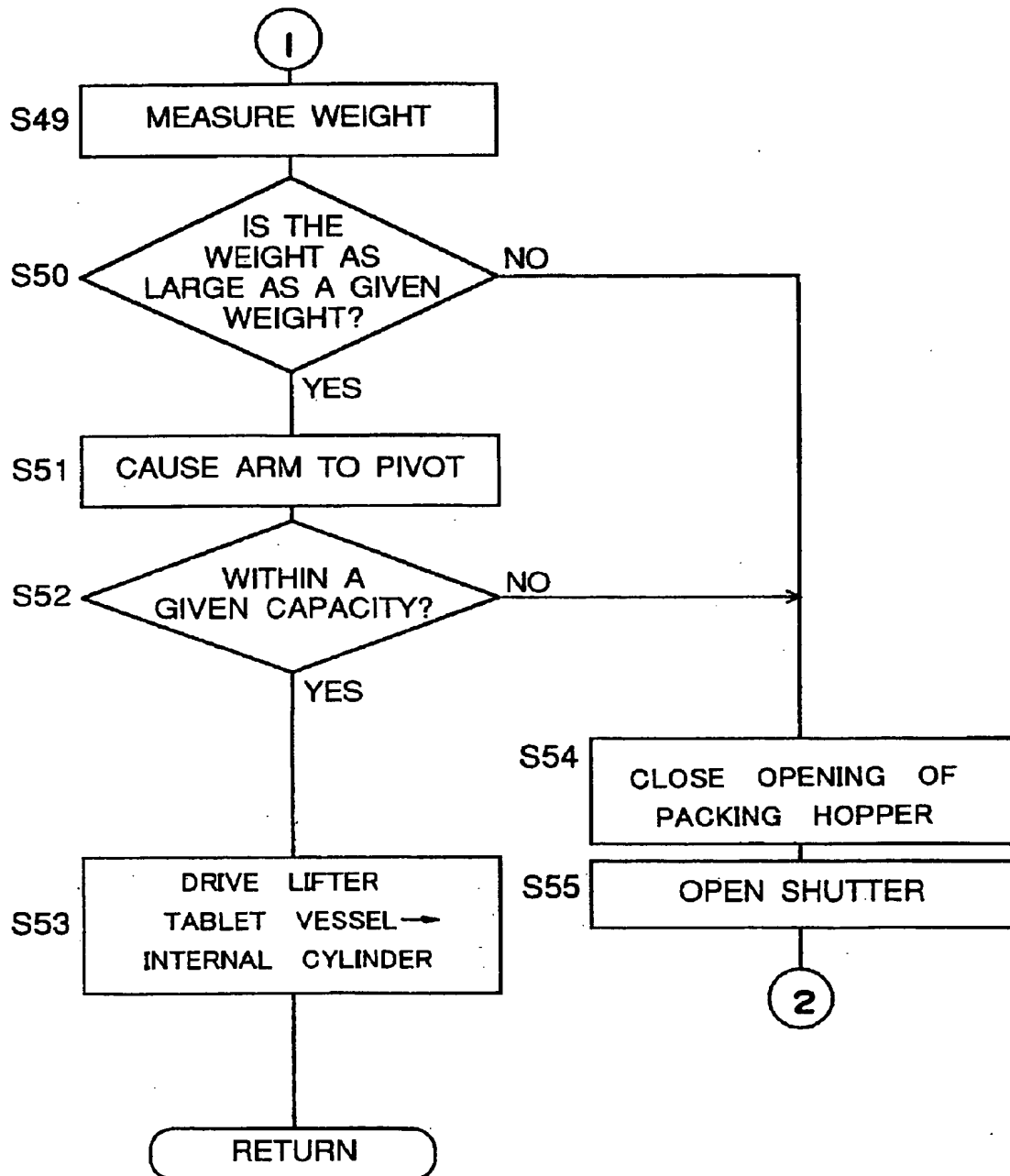


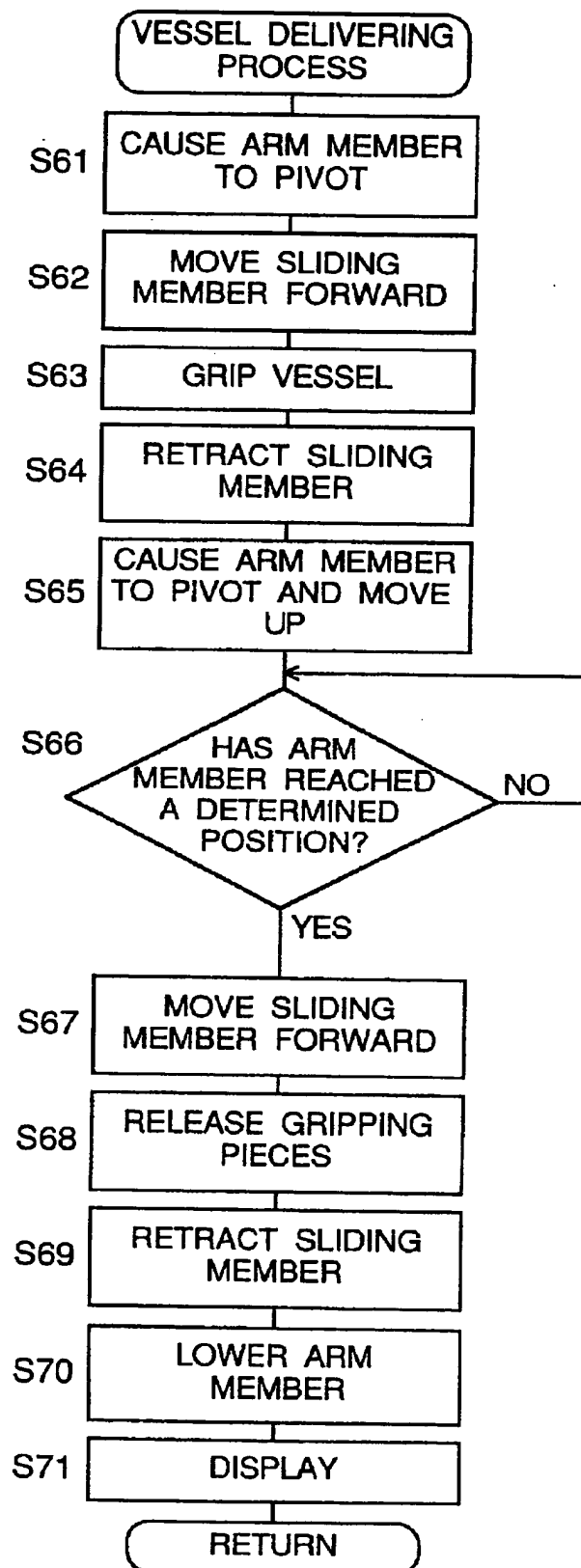
Fig. 22

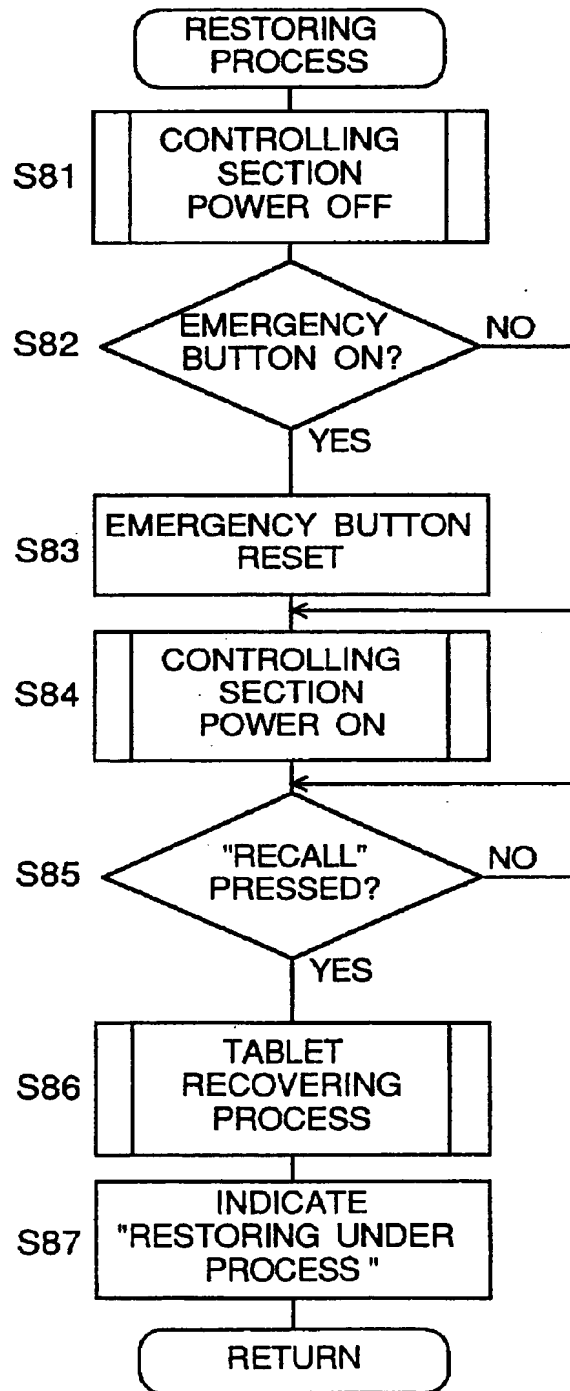
Fig. 23

Fig. 24

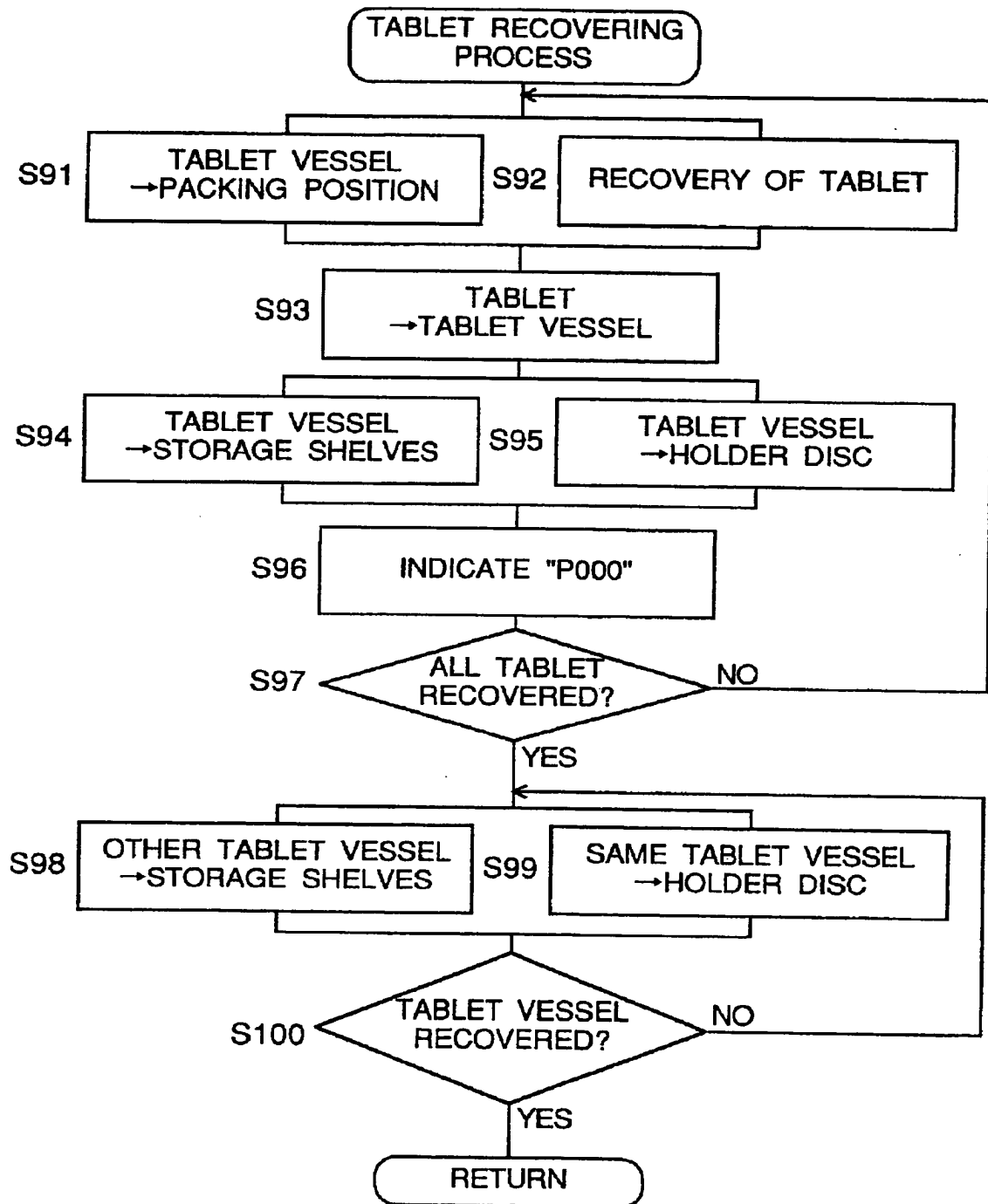


Fig. 25A

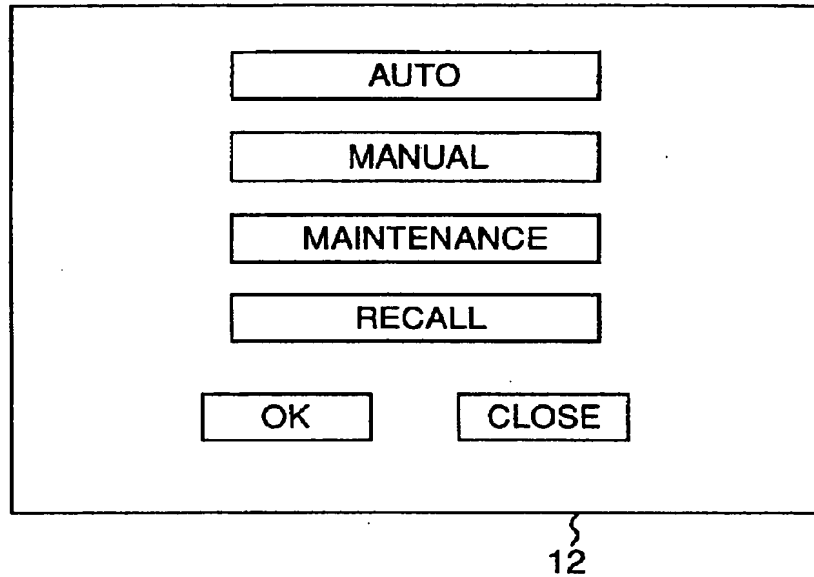
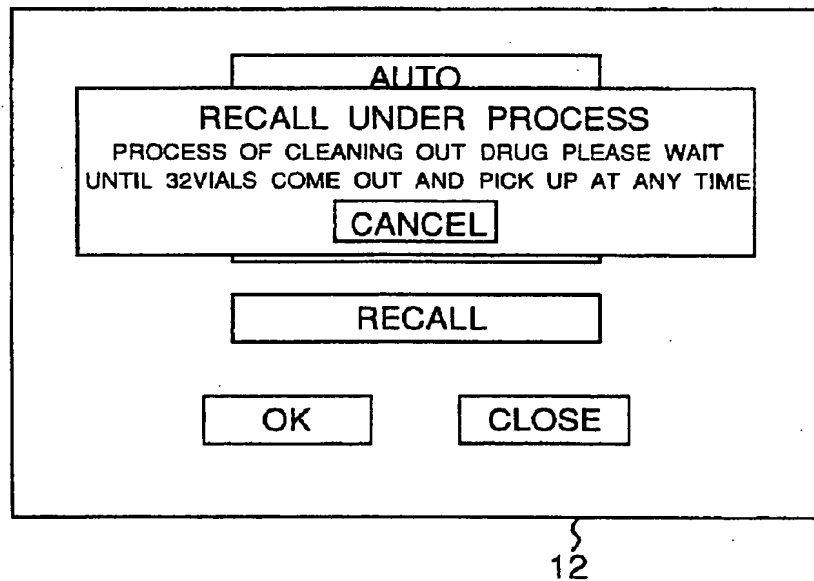


Fig. 25B



F i g. 2 6 A

POWER OFF	
DO YOU WANT TO POWER OFF?	
YES	NO

F i g. 2 6 B

SHUT DOWN OF COMPUTOR
IT'S SAFETY EVEN IF POWER IS POWERED OFF.
RESTART

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